



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2020 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b32217638>

LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 June 1866.*

[illegible]

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	PAGE
Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c. - - - - -	1
Licenses, and Changes in Proprietorship - - - - -	1
Average Weekly Cost in Asylums and Hospitals - - - - -	1
County Asylums - - - - -	1
Carmarthen - - - - -	1
Chester - - - - -	2
Cornwall - - - - -	2
Derby - - - - -	2
Durham - - - - -	2
Kent - - - - -	3
Monmouth, &c., Joint Counties Asylum - - - - -	3
Northumberland - - - - -	4
Oxford and Berks - - - - -	4
Stafford - - - - -	5
Surrey new Asylum - - - - -	5
Wilts - - - - -	5
York, West Riding - - - - -	5
Borough Asylums - - - - -	6
Bristol - - - - -	6
City of London - - - - -	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	6
Asylum Accommodation generally - - - - -	7

	PAGE
Norwich and its Insane Poor - - - - -	8
Boroughs as yet unprovided with Asylums - - - - -	9
Berks—Newbury - - - - -	10
Carmarthen—Carmarthen - - - - -	10
Derby—Derby - - - - -	10
Devon—Exeter - - - - -	10
Plymouth - - - - -	10
Hants—Portsmouth - - - - -	11
Kent—Canterbury - - - - -	12
Dover - - - - -	12
Hythe - - - - -	12
Maidstone - - - - -	12
Rochester - - - - -	12
Sandwich - - - - -	12
Tenterden - - - - -	12
Leicester—Leicester - - - - -	12
Norfolk—King's Lynn - - - - -	12
Norwich - - - - -	12
Thetford - - - - -	12
Yarmouth - - - - -	12
Salop—Bridgnorth - - - - -	13
Ludlow - - - - -	13
Haverfordwest - - - - -	13
State Asylum at Broadmoor - - - - -	13
Fort Pitt Lunatic Hospital, Chatham - - - - -	13
Visitation of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums by Committees of Guardians	13
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - - - -	16
Peckham House - - - - -	16
Hoxton House - - - - -	17
Grove Hall - - - - -	17
Camberwell House - - - - -	17
Provincial Licensed Houses - - - - -	17
Laverstock House - - - - -	17
Plympton House - - - - -	17
Mount Stead - - - - -	18

	PAGE
Workhouses - - - - -	- 18
Insane Patients sent to Gaols as Criminals - - -	- 20
Pauper Idiot Children - - - - -	- 21
Detention of Insane Paupers in Workhouses - - -	- 22
Quarterly Returns, Irregular Transmission of - - -	- 22
Single Patients - - - - -	- 23
Cases of alleged Neglect and Cruelty - - - - -	- 24
Case of M. J. - - - - -	- 24
„ L. T. - - - - -	- 25
Property of Lunatics - - - - -	- 25
Case of A. B. - - - - -	- 25
„ C. D. - - - - -	- 25
„ E. F. - - - - -	- 26
„ I. K. - - - - -	- 26
„ L. M. - - - - -	- 26
„ V. W. - - - - -	- 27
Casualties in Asylums, &c. : - - - - -	- 27
Homicide in the Wakefield Asylum - - - - -	- 27
Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse and Rainhill Asylum - - -	- 28
Alleged Ill-treatment by Attendants in Kent Asylum - - -	- 35
Case of D., at Rainhill Asylum - - - - -	- 38
Death from Scalding at Bodmin Asylum - - - - -	- 39
Prosecution for Illegal Detention, Neglect, and Ill-treatment - - -	- 39
Plans for Structural Alterations in Asylums - - - - -	- 41
Medical Statistics - - - - -	- 44
Irregularities in the Documents comprised in Notices of Admission - - -	- 46
Certificates signed out of England and Wales - - - - -	- 48
Resignation of Mr. Spring Rice - - - - -	-

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
(A.) Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c. - - -	52
(B.) Licenses and Changes in Proprietorship - - -	66
(C. D.) Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, &c., in Asylums and Hospitals during 1865 - - - - - -	68
(E.) Visitation of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums by Committees of Guardians - - - - - - - -	82
(F.) Mount Stead—Commissioners' Report - - - -	90
(G.) Workhouses: List of those visited during the year 1865 -	93
(H.) Workhouse, Extracts from Reports on - - -	100
(I.) Medical Statistics —Form of Tables - - - -	114
(K.) Circular—Irregularities in the Documents comprised in No- tices of Admission - - - - - - -	118

THE TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31st March 1866.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

As in previous years, we annex to this Report Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of Insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1866.

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

The New Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

In Appendix C. and Appendix D. will be found Statements of the average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of Patients, in the several County and Borough Asylums, and Hospitals.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

The new Asylum for the united Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, was opened on the 26th of last September; and on the 1st of January it contained 60 Male and 39 Female Patients.

COUNTIES. Carmarthen.

The building is not complete, two receding wings, each for 29 Patients, which formed part of the original design, having been omitted; but the present accommodation is calculated for 212 Patients. It consists of the central block, containing the Superintendent's residence, the Hall, the Chapel, the domestic offices, and the store rooms; of wards to the east and west; and of two detached buildings containing the workshops and laundry, with wards for Patients employed in them.

Previous to the opening, the Asylum was twice inspected by Members of the Board who offered various suggestions as to the details of construction; but no statutory visit has yet been made.

COUNTIES.
Chester.

A Committee has been appointed by the Justices of the County of Chester, with a view to the provision of further accommodation for its pauper lunatics, and to report whether the existing Asylum should be enlarged or another erected elsewhere in the county. To this Committee our opinion has been conveyed, that, considering the size of the present Asylum, the comparatively small quantity of land belonging to it, and the importance of a central locality in reference to population, it is most expedient that a new Asylum should be erected, and that some such neighbourhood as that of Stockport or Macclesfield should be selected for the purpose.

Cornwall.

The new building for 52 private Patients now in course of erection at the Cornwall Asylum will, we hope, be completed by next Midsummer. The wards will be of a very superior description, and an ample quantity of land has been set apart for purposes of exercise and recreation.

The opening of the new building will have the effect of relieving a pressure for accommodation which has been severely felt for some time past.

Derby.

The Structures called the Infirmary on the north side of the Derby County Asylum are in course of conversion into two-storied buildings; and the plans for addition to that Asylum of a large day-room and of a dormitory suitable for quiet and chronic cases, in accordance with our suggestion, have also been approved by the Secretary of State. Accommodation will thereby be obtained for 72 additional Patients. The estimated cost of these works is 3,350 *l.*; and the Visitors will be thereby enabled to receive the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Derby.

Durham.

During the years 1864 and 1865, the health of the Patients in the Durham Asylum has suffered, in the opinion of the Commissioners, from deficient arrangements in the sewerage and water supply. It was our belief that eight deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery which occurred among the inmates in 1864 had been connected with the dangerous proximity of a large cesspool. Our representations to the Visitors failed nevertheless to obtain attention, and in the year 1865 we found, as in the year preceding, that diarrhoea and dysentery had again been prevalent, and that no less than six Patients had died of those diseases. Upon this we once more urgently pointed out the danger; and our suggestion again leading to no result, we obtained from Secretary Sir George Grey the services of Mr. Lawson, an eminent Engineer, to inspect and report
on

on the locality. As the water supply, kitchen, and laundry COUNTIES. arrangements of the Asylum appeared to us very faulty, our instructions to Mr. Lawson extended beyond the cesspool to those matters; and his Report substantially confirmed the view we had taken upon all of them. The entire subject, as to which the Visitors have not yet decided to carry out the improvements suggested, has been referred to the Secretary of State.

The enlargement of the Kent Asylum, with provision of Kent. new offices, workshops, and recreation hall, having become necessary, the extent to which it was advisable to carry the enlargement has been the subject of much correspondence during the past year between the Secretary of State, the Magistrates of Kent, and this Board. Strongly disapproving, for reasons repeatedly stated in our Reports, of Asylums too large to admit of efficient individual supervision, we resisted for some time the scheme suggested, by which such addition would be made to the existing building as to admit of its receiving 1,150 Patients; but it seemed right to the Secretary of State, taking into consideration some special circumstances in the case, and relying upon an assurance from the Magistrates that they were prepared to acquire whatever amount of additional land might be pointed out as necessary, to give his sanction to the enlargement for the numbers stated, and the plans are now under examination, with a view to the commencement of the works at the earliest practicable time.

Taking into view the pressing demands for increased Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. accommodation on the part of the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, Radnor, and city of Hereford, we, shortly after the date of our last Annual Report, advised the Secretary of State to give his sanction to a plan for providing additional accommodation at the Abergavenny Asylum for 25 Female and 20 Male Patients, upon the assurance of the Visitors that they would use their best endeavours to remove difficulties alleged to stand in the way of their purchase of additional land. Another plan, however, involving a more extensive enlargement of the Asylum, was afterwards proposed. To this we objected on the ground that the efficiency of the Asylum would be thereby impaired, and we urged that the proper course would be to erect a new Asylum in another locality. In these objections the Justices of Monmouth concurred; and by a resolution passed at their General Quarter Sessions in June last, they refused their sanction to the enlargement.

COUNTIES.

The only action since taken by the joint counties and city of Hereford to provide the necessary accommodation has been an agreement entered into by them for the reception into the Lunatic Asylums of Dorset of 30 Male Patients belonging to the joint counties and city.

Northumber-
land.

Plans for the enlargement of the Northumberland County Asylum, so as to provide additional accommodation for 59 Patients of each sex, have been submitted by the Visitors, and are now under our consideration. The requisite money has been voted by the Justices in Quarter Sessions.

Oxford and
Berks.

In our last Report allusion was made to the subject of additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the Counties of Oxford and Berks, and the Boroughs in Union, and to the intention of providing it by means of the erection of a new Asylum in Berkshire for 200 Patients. The arrangements to carry out this recommendation, after very careful consideration, have now been matured; and the sanction of the Secretary of State has been given to the partial dissolution of the present, and the formation of a new Union.

The terms are embodied in a series of Resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the United Committee of Visitors (duly summoned) on the 31st January last, of which the following are the most material points:

1. "That an agreement be entered into for a partial dissolution of the present Union on the 1st January 1869, and binding Oxfordshire, the City of Oxford, and the Borough of Abingdon, to pay at that date, to the County of Berks, for the interest it will resign in the capital of the Asylum, the purchase-money of 86 Beds (the word "Bed," conventionally expressing the fee-simple and other property in the Asylum), at the rate of 157*l.* 10*s.* per Bed; and to Reading, for its entire interest, the purchase-money of 26 Beds at the same rate, the purchase-money to be applied either towards liquidation of the quotas of the capital debt remaining due from those bodies, or in aid of the expense of building their new Asylum."

2. "That from and after the 1st January 1869, a new Union be formed for the reception and maintenance at Littlemore of all the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Oxford, the City of Oxford, and the Borough of Abingdon, and for 95 Patients (43 Males and 52 Females) of the County of Berks."

The Justices of Berkshire, at their recent Epiphany Quarter Sessions, appointed a Committee to treat for uniting with the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury to erect a joint Asylum, the same to be additional, as regards the County
of

of Berks, to the Asylum at Littlemore; and the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury have taken steps to become parties to the agreement. COUNTIES.
Oxford and
Berks.

As a provisional arrangement, the sanction of the Secretary of State, upon our recommendation, has been given to an agreement between the Visitors of the Littlemore Asylum and the Visitors of the Dorset County Asylums at Charminster and Forston, for the reception into the latter, for a period of four years from May last, of 60 Pauper Lunatics of Oxfordshire and Berks.

Plans for the erection of the Eastern Wing to the Stafford Asylum at Burntwood, at an estimated cost of 11,107*l.*, subject to certain minor alterations suggested by us and adopted by the Visitors, have been duly approved by the Secretary of State. This wing is for the accommodation of Female Patients, and is a completion of the original design. Stafford.

The second Asylum for the county of Surrey, situated at Brookwood near Woking, is not yet open. The builders' contract was to deliver over the completed works on the 25th of the present month, and it is to be hoped that the delay beyond that period will not be prolonged; the Committee having judiciously adopted our suggestion of proceeding meanwhile, without further loss of time, to the selection and appointment of a Medical Superintendent. The Asylum will consist of a main building and of two detached blocks placed diagonally towards the north-east and north-west, of a Chapel, a Superintendent's Residence, Farm Buildings, a range of Workshops, and Gas Works. Surrey New
Asylum.

A proposal for the enlargement of the Wilts Asylum, at a cost of 1,700 *l.*, so as to give accommodation to 40 more Male Patients' has, subject to certain slight modifications, been duly sanctioned. This enlargement is the counterpart of what was done some three years ago for the reception of additional Female Patients. A small quantity of land has also been added to the Asylum grounds. Wilts.

Additions to the West Riding Asylum, at an estimated cost of 8,000 *l.*, are in progress. They consist of a detached block for 122 Male Patients, and of a detached Hospital for contagious diseases. Several associated Dormitories and Day Rooms, and a cheerful, airy, and quiet Ward for Convalescent Patients, will be gained by these additions. When the enlargement was first mooted we objected to it, for reasons set forth in our Eleventh Report, and to which we have alluded

COUNTIES.

York, W. R.

in the remark above made respecting the proposed additions to the Kent Asylum. Ultimately we withdrew our opposition upon an understanding that the proposed new block should be the final limit of extension ; and that steps for the erection of a new Asylum in another part of the Riding should be taken immediately. The block includes no new offices, and is of an inexpensive character, the accommodation being chiefly adapted to Convalescent Patients.

BOROUGHES.

Bristol.

A purchase by the Committee of Visitors of six acres of land, dividing the grounds of the Bristol Asylum from the River Frome, and important to the water supply, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

City of London.

The Asylum for the City of London was visited on the 20th of January by two members of the Board, who reported that in all essential particulars the Building was fit for occupation. It was formally inspected by the Common Council on the 19th of February, previous to placing it under the control of the Committee of Visitors.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In our last Report we stated that Plans were in course of preparation for an Asylum for the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to accommodate 130 Patients of each sex, and to be erected upon a suitable site of 50 acres within two miles of the town, which had been purchased by the Committee of Justices, with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Although the Plans were duly sanctioned in the month of June last, however, the Buildings are not yet commenced. We have received no satisfactory explanation as to the cause of this delay. Neither has anything yet been done towards planting, which, in the circumstances, we think important, the site standing very high with reference to the surrounding country, and peculiarly exposed to cold winds. We have to add that some relief has meanwhile been afforded to the overcrowded state of the premises known as the Bensham Asylum, and mentioned in our last Report as having been taken upon lease by the Justices to constitute a temporary Asylum for the Borough. This relief has been effected by the removal therefrom of 20 Male and 16 Female Patients, of a quiet-working class, to Cox Lodge Farm, (on the Asylum Estate), which, by additions and alterations, has been adapted for their accommodation pending the erection of the Asylum.

Notwithstanding

* The opening for reception of Patients has since taken place. The Asylum is capable of accommodating 250 Patients, and the cost has been 65,000 *l.* or thereabouts ; upwards of 30 acres are attached to the building.

Notwithstanding the enlargements of County and Borough Asylums which we have thus brought under your Lordship's notice, the pressure for increased accommodation continues, as will be seen by reference to the following Table.

COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM.	Total Amount of Accommodation for Patients.			Numbers in Asylum, 1 January 1866.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	244	291	535	243	291	534
Bucks - - - - -	150	200	350	137	164	301
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - -	150	170	320	140	159	299
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke - -	106	106	212	60	39	99
Chester - - - - -	250	250	500	229	245	474
Cornwall - - - - -	190	220	410	192	208	400
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - -	132	108	240	132	107	239
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	200	200	400	147	164	311
Derby - - - - -	175	175	350	171	171	342
Devon - - - - -	281	392	673	284	406	690
Dorset - - - - -	228	191	419	223	188	411
Durham - - - - -	180	170	350	197	186	383
Essex - - - - -	240	335	575	236	318	554
Glamorgan - - - - -	190	160	350	132	95	227
Gloucester - - - - -	282	315	597	278	312	590
Hants - - - - -	279	314	593	275	314	589
Kent - - - - -	278	369	647	325	430	755
Lancaster, at Lancaster - - - - -	390	450	840	385	451	836
„ Rainhill - - - - -	310	360	670	301	356	657
„ Prestwich - - - - -	498	502	1,000	467	495	962
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	200	210	410	189	202	391
Lincoln - - - - -	285	285	570	236	266	502
Middlesex, Colney Hatch - - - - -	830	1,215	2,045	812	1,214	2,026
„ Hanwell - - - - -	651	1,092	1,743	629	1,064	1,693
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor -	203	256	459	196	256	452
Norfolk - - - - -	210	230	440	171	211	382
Northumberland - - - - -	140	145	285	137	138	275
Notts - - - - -	207	172	379	163	175	338
Oxford and Berks - - - - -	222	255	477	220	253	473
Salop and Montgomery - - - - -	240	240	480	193	229	422
Somerset - - - - -	250	280	530	225	255	480
Stafford, at Stafford - - - - -	250	250	500	217	252	469
„ Burntwood - - - - -	190	60	250	136	59	195
Suffolk - - - - -	180	220	400	162	211	373
Surrey - - - - -	415	503	918	413	501	914
Sussex - - - - -	238	294	532	233	277	510
Warwick - - - - -	190	245	435	181	220	401
Wilts - - - - -	190	275	465	166	246	412
Worcester - - - - -	212	340	552	211	329	540
York, North Riding - - - - -	257	243	500	260	230	490
„ West Riding - - - - -	540	610	1,150	531	593	1,124
Birmingham - - - - -	300	330	630	252	315	567
Bristol - - - - -	100	100	200	106	103	209
Hull - - - - -	81	74	155	61	62	123
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital -	217	215	432	214	212	426

BOROUGHES.

NORWICH AND
ITS INSANE
POOR.

In our last Report it was mentioned, that difficulties having arisen in procuring a suitable site for the Asylum proposed to be built for the Pauper Lunatics of Norwich, sanction had been given (not without reluctance, and in consideration of a distinct pledge from the Town Council that they would use all practicable expedition in obtaining a site) to the renewal, for a second year, of the arrangement by which the buildings known as the Infirmary Asylum were to be provisionally recognised, for the purposes of the Act, as the Asylum for the Borough.

The pledge by which this sanction was obtained remaining still unfulfilled as late as September last, the Town Council were at that date informed by us, that unless they could satisfy us before the close of the year, that the necessary steps with a view to the new Asylum were in actual progress, the sanction given would be withdrawn, and the inadequacy of the present provision would be reported to the Secretary of State. To this intimation, reply was made by the transmission of a collection of statistics having reference to rates of mortality and proportions of alleged recovery among the inmates of the Infirmary Buildings, on which the Town Council professed to rely as comparing advantageously with those of Asylums generally, and proving the absence of any necessity, so far as the Insane were concerned, for a change in the provision afforded by those Buildings. To this we rejoined by intimating our want of confidence in the statistics sent, and by declining to reopen a discussion, not only determined by the pledge given in 1863, but ratified since that date by the proceedings of the Council themselves.

The Council persisted, nevertheless, in making appeal to the Secretary of State, both by letter and by personal attendance at the Home Office; and having in their interview with Sir George Grey submitted for his judgment the statistics they so much relied on, these were again referred to us from the Home Office for our opinion, and we examined them at Sir George Grey's request. The result was in all respects to confirm us in the distrust with which we have found reason always to regard such returns, as at the best of doubtful accuracy, and, even when reliable in that respect, very unsafe in determining practical questions. We pointed out to the Secretary of State that the observation on which calculations of that kind are necessarily founded, is for the most part too imperfect to justify general inferences; and that when even the best observation has been employed as the basis of such statistics, there is no general conclusion to be drawn that
the

the special circumstances in almost every case will not modify. If the City of Norwich were to be absolved on such grounds from the obligations imposed by the 29th and 30th sections of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," we could imagine no district so badly provided with accommodation for its Insane Poor as not to be warranted in claiming on similar grounds a like immunity.

The Secretary of State, upon this, directed a communication to the Town Council of Norwich to the effect that he could not, consistently with his duty, comply with the request that he should abstain from requiring of the Town Council a fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon them by law; and in a further letter, the Town Council having persevered in another appeal for delay, this decision was declared to be final. The result is described in another part of this Report: the Norwich Town Council having now placed themselves in communication with the other Boroughs in Norfolk and Suffolk, with a view to immediate compliance with the Lunacy Acts by the erection of a joint Asylum.

The want of adequate statutory provision for the Lunatic Paupers belonging to Boroughs not contributing to County Rates, has continued during the past year to occupy much of our attention, and we have done all in our power to urge upon the Authorities a compliance with the law.

We have satisfaction in now reporting that our frequent remonstrances upon the subject have at length been generally responded to, and that there is every reason to expect within no long period, that all the defaulting Boroughs will, either by the erection of Asylums for such Boroughs alone, or in union among themselves or with Counties, or by statutory contracts, have made due provision for the care and treatment of their Pauper Lunatics.

The want of such provision, in addition to the great inconvenience and injurious effect of sending Lunatics to distant Asylums or Licensed Houses, has, in many cases, as that of Bridgnorth, Newark, Chippenham, and Buckingham, been made matter of reasonable complaint on the part of the Guardians of Unions, partly within and partly beyond the limits of Boroughs, in consequence of the operation of "The Irremoveable Poor Act, 1861" (24 & 25 Vict. c. 55), the 6th section of which throws upon the Common Fund the burden of maintenance in Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Registered Hospitals, of Lunatic Paupers chargeable to parishes in union. The County parishes consequently, though already

BOROUGHs.
NORWICH AND
ITS INSANE
POOR.

BOROUGHs AS
YET UNPRO-
VIDED WITH
ASYLUMs.

BOROUGHs AS
YET UNPRO-
VIDED WITH
ASYLUMS.

already contributing to the general County Rates, have had also to bear their proportion of the excess beyond the ordinary amount of the weekly charge for the Borough Pauper Lunatics, in County Asylums or elsewhere.

As the most simple mode of correcting this anomaly, we have suggested the annexation of defaulting Boroughs to Counties by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the 10th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," a course which was adopted in the case of Buckingham.

We proceed to notice the several Boroughs still without Asylums, arranged under the Counties wherein they are situate.

Berks :
Newbury.

We have elsewhere stated in detail the terms of the agreement for the partial dissolution of the present union of the Counties of Oxford and Berks, which is to take effect on the 1st January 1869. It is a part of the arrangement then to form a new union between the County of Berks and the Borough of Reading, for the purposes of a joint Asylum ; and this new union will include the Borough of Newbury.

Carmarthen :
Carmarthen.

The anomalous operation, above adverted to, of "The Irremovable Poor Act, 1861," receives illustration in the case of the Borough of Carmarthen, the Lunatic Poor of which have been hitherto and are still sent to Vernon House, Briton Ferry. Nor can we at present say more than that the question of the reception into the Joint Counties Asylum at Carmarthen, of the Borough Lunatics, is under consideration.

Derby :
Derby.

The proposed enlargement of the Derby County Asylum, to which we have already adverted, will enable the Visitors to receive all the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough, some of whom are now at Haydock Lodge. They will be admitted by contract under the provisions of the 7th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act 1853."

Devon :
Exeter.

The Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Exeter continue to be received, but not under any regular statutory contract, into the Devon County Asylum. When the Asylum was last visited (in July 1865), 48 Exeter Patients were there.

Plymouth.

The Pauper Lunatics belonging to the Borough of Plymouth, according to a report made by a Special Committee of the Justices bearing date the 2d December last, were then 110 in number, and believed to be gradually increasing. Of these, 40 were in the Devon County Asylum under a contract which will expire in September next, 20 at Fisherton House, and 50 in the Workhouse.

The

The Justices reported as their opinion, that a Borough Asylum was required for 200 Patients, and that the site should comprise 25 acres, estimating the cost of buildings and land at 20,000 *l*.

BOROUGH AS
YET UNPRO-
VIDED WITH
ASYLUMS.
Devon :
Plymouth.

Referring also to the fact that the Visitors of the Devon Asylum are willing to renew the present contract for a further period of four years, subject to its determination upon one year's notice, but not to extend the number of Patients to be received thereunder beyond the present complement of 40, the Special Committee recommended that, as a provisional measure, the contract be renewed, and such Patients beyond the 40 as could not properly be kept in the Workhouse, should be sent to Fisherton.

The Committee concluded by recommending that a proper site should be forthwith purchased, and an Asylum, with all necessary offices, be erected thereon, and furnished with a proper staff of Medical and other Officers for the reception of 200 Patients at least, with room for extension of the number of Patients, if necessary, at a future time.

Fully concurring in these views of the Justices, we have intimated to the Visitors of the Devon Asylum that it is the intention of this Board, by all means within their power, to promote the erection of a separate Asylum for the Borough of Plymouth, and to urge the expediency of limiting the proposed new contract to such a period only as may suffice for the erection of such Asylum. It will be observed that the contract would not, within the meaning of the 7th section, make "adequate provision" for the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough, but only for 40 of such Lunatics, and that for a short and uncertain time. It should be added that the Plymouth Town Council are opposed to the erection of the Asylum ; but, beyond the option whether the necessary monies are to be raised by assessment of a general Borough rate, or paid out of the Borough Fund, or borrowed and taken up on mortgage of the borough rates or funds, it does not appear that they have any jurisdiction in the matter.

The Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Portsmouth, as stated in our Twelfth Report, were at that date received into the Hants County Asylum under a statutory contract between the Town Council and Visitors. This contract was never regularly renewed with the sanction of the Secretary of State, but is virtually in force *pro tanto*. In June last the

Hants :
Portsmouth.

Portsmouth

BOROUGHs AS
YET UNPRO-
VIDED WITH
ASYLUMS.

Portsmouth Pauper Lunatics in Asylums, public or private, were 113 in number, viz. :

Hants :
Portsmouth.

	M.	F.	Total.
County Asylum - - - - -	31	50	81
Fisherton House - - - - -	11	16	27
Other Asylums - - - - -	2	3	5
TOTAL - - -	44	69	113

There were also 95 Insane persons in the union workhouse. It follows from the above statement that the erection of a Borough Asylum should be no longer delayed.

Kent :
Canterbury.
Dover.
Hythe.
Maidstone.
Rochester.
Sandwich.
Tenterden.

The enlargement of the Kent Asylum, to provide additional accommodation for 500 Patients has, after much consideration and discussion, been sanctioned by Secretary Sir George Grey, and plans for this purpose have been duly submitted by the Visitors. By the intended enlargement provision will at length be made for the Pauper Lunatics of the several Boroughs in the County, viz. :—Canterbury, Dover, Hythe, Maidstone, Rochester, Sandwich, and Tenterden.

Leicester :
Leicester.

Under the powers and provisions of an Act of the last Session, “The Leicester Lunatic Asylums Act, 1865,” the Justices of Leicester are about to erect a Borough Asylum on the site referred to in our Eighteenth Report. One of the objects of the Act, as stated in the title, is “To dissolve the “union subsisting between the Visitors of the Lunatic “Asylum for the Counties of Leicester and Rutland and the “Corporation of the Borough of Leicester for the admission “of Lunatic Paupers from the said Borough into the said “Asylum, and to enable the said Corporation to provide a “separate Asylum.”

Norfolk and
Suffolk :
Norwich.
Thetford.
Yarmouth.
King’s Lynn.
Ipswich.
Bury St. Ed-
munds.

We have elsewhere referred to the questions affecting the Borough of Norwich and the Infirmary Asylum. The Town Council having been ultimately required by Secretary Sir George Grey to comply with the law, by the erection of a new Borough Asylum upon a proper site, negotiations are in progress for the erection, near Norwich, of a Joint Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the several Boroughs in Norfolk and Suffolk, viz., Norwich, Thetford, Yarmouth, and King’s Lynn ; Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds.

The Boroughs of Bridgnorth and Ludlow are still without any statutory provision for their Pauper Lunatics; but the Council of the former are in communication upon the subject with the Visitors of the Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

BOROUGHs AS
YET UNPRO-
VIDED WITH
ASYLUMS.
Salop :
Bridgnorth.
Ludlow.

By "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1865" (28 & 29 Vict., c. 80, s. 2), the Justices of every County of a City or County of a Town having Quarter Sessions, and a Clerk of the Peace, and no Recorder, are invested with all the powers and authorities of Borough Justices, under the 7th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853." Haverfordwest, being such a County of a Town, the Justices thereof are empowered by the Act cited to contract for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics into the joint Counties Asylum at Carmarthen; and a negotiation with that view is in progress.

HAVERFORD-
WEST.

Pursuant to the Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 75, s. 15, the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum was, on the 30th November and 1st December last, visited by two Members of this Board, who made the necessary inquiries into its condition and management, and saw all the Patients, 423 in number, viz.: 326 of the Male, and 97 of the Female sex. During the period from the previous statutory visit, 10th December 1864, 131 Male and 4 Female Patients had been admitted; 8 Male Patients had been discharged by the Secretary of State, as recovered; and 11 Patients, 10 Males and 1 Female, had died, all from ordinary causes. A copy of the report of this visit has been transmitted to the Secretary of State.

STATE ASYLUM
AT BROAD-
MOOR.

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt was visited by two Members of the Board on the 7th of last December.

FORT PITT
MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.

The Commissioners reported that the Patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and their Wards clean and properly ventilated; but the Rooms presented a bare and cheerless appearance, and there was a great deficiency in the supply of books, periodicals, and other means of in-door occupation and amusement.

The Hospital contained only 17 Patients, and the average numbers resident during the year had been small, but the aggregate number treated had amounted to 167. Of these, 86 were invalided and sent to their friends, 10 recovered and returned to duty, one died from an accident, and 53 were removed to Grove Hall, Bow, in which there are now 195 Male and six Female Patients belonging to the Military Service.

In

FORT PITT
MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.

In their Report the Commissioners drew attention to the circuitous and dilatory nature of the proceedings now necessary in the removal of Patients to an Asylum, and strongly recommended the adoption of some more direct and speedy arrangement.

The usual course is as follows. A written application is first made to the Commandant at Netley for a return of the next of kin of the Lunatic, upon the receipt of which a Board is held, and a communication addressed to the War Office, an order being thereon sent to the Commandant at Netley for the admission of the Lunatic into an Asylum. This process always occupies nine days, and one of the results has been that, in some cases, the Statutory Medical Certificates have become out of date.

It is matter for regret that no intention yet exists of making full and adequate provision for the care and treatment of insane soldiers; but it is proposed to provide at Netley accommodation in a separate building for 60 Patients. The erection of this building will probably occupy three years, and in the meantime the cases will continue to be sent in the first instance to Fort Pitt, where the accommodation is certainly insufficient, and not suited to the treatment of the Insane.

VISITATION OF
PAUPER LUNA-
TICS IN ASY-
LUMS BY COM-
MITTEES OF
GUARDIANS.

An important question raised during the past year upon the construction of the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," was referred to this Board by the Secretary of State. The Clerk of the Sculcoates Union at Hull had submitted to the Home Office a report from its Committee of Guardians, complaining that upon a visit made in accordance with that section to their Pauper Lunatics in the Hull Borough Asylum, they were not permitted to see them in their wards, or properly to satisfy themselves as to the quality and sufficiency of the clothing and food provided for their use.

At a previous visit of the Sculcoates Guardians to the Asylum, it seemed that some offence had been given to the Committee of Visitors in connection with inquiries made concerning the food; and this led to an order of the Visitors upon the occasion complained of, whereby the Guardians, upon presenting themselves at the Asylum, were not permitted as usual to enter the wards and see their Paupers among the other inmates, but were invited to inspect them when they should have been collected together in a ward by themselves

themselves, separate from the various Paupers belonging to other parishes. The appeal of the Guardians, thereupon, to the Secretary of State, involved two points; the first, whether under the 65th section of the Act of 1853, the Superintendent of an Asylum containing Pauper Lunatics chargeable to a particular Union, is authorised to prevent the Guardians of that Union from visiting its Lunatics in the apartments and places where they dwell. And the second, whether the word "examine" used in the same section refers merely to the person of the Lunatic, and not to his treatment, means of subsistence, and other comforts and requisites "for which the Guardians believe they are expending the public money."

VISITATION OF
PAUPER LUNA-
TICS IN ASY-
LUMS BY COM-
MITTEES OF
GUARDIANS.

The first of these questions the Commissioners had no hesitation in answering. The 65th section gives permission to the Guardians of any Union or Parish to visit and examine, at all times during the day from eight in the morning to six in the evening, the Lunatic Paupers belonging to their Union who may be confined in any Asylum; this permission is restricted only by the opinion of the Medical Officer in any particular case, of which the grounds are to be stated in writing, that such visit and examination would be injurious to the Patient; and, the plain intent being to secure thereby access at all reasonable times for the purpose of examination into the sufficiency of the accommodation afforded, we entertained no doubt that the Superintendent of the Hull Borough Asylum had exceeded his authority in not permitting the Sculcoates Guardians to enter the Wards occupied by the Paupers of their Union jointly with the other Inmates. As to the second question, it did not appear to us that the wording of the clause gave a power of examination into the food, apart from such opportunity as a visit at the dinner hour might afford; but we thought it a matter of regret that the question should have been raised in a spirit opposed to the general purpose of the clause, and that the course taken at the Hull Asylum should, in this respect, have contrasted strongly with the practice elsewhere prevalent, nothing being more frequent in Asylum reports than to find both Committees of Visitors and Superintendents taking pride in recounting the visits made by Guardians under this section, and recording the satisfaction expressed by them at the comforts and accommodation provided in the several Wards for their poor.

Upon these opinions being conveyed by the Secretary of State to the Committee of Visitors of the Hull Asylum, a very elaborate comment and protest was addressed to the
Home

VISITATION OF
PAUPER LUNA-
TICS IN ASY-
LUMS BY COM-
MITTEES OF
GUARDIANS.

Home Office by the Committee,* which led to a counter-statement and reply from us; and the Secretary of State having resolved thereupon that the question raised should be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion, the result was that the view taken by the Commissioners was in every point confirmed by the Attorney and Solicitor General. “We are of opinion,” they said, “that the Guardians are empowered to visit the Pauper Patients belonging to their Union in the apartments and places where they dwell in the Asylums, and are entitled to inquire into the treatment, means of subsistence, comforts, and requisites of such Patients, as far as such particulars can be ascertained from the personal visits to and examination of the Patients themselves in their wards and apartments, &c.” We have pleasure in adding that the Authorities of the Hull Asylum at once accepted this settlement of the question; and that in a report of a visit to the Asylum since received at this office from a Committee of Guardians of the Sculcoates Union, the following passages occur: “The Medical Superintendent most courteously went over the various Wards with us . . . the rations given on this day were placed before us . . . there was no hindrance or objection offered to our inspection; . . on the contrary, we were freely invited to make the most minute possible examination into every Department.”

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

All the Metropolitan Licensed Houses have been duly visited, and a review of the entries does not suggest the necessity of any special notice on this occasion.

With respect to Houses remarked upon in our last Report we have to state what has since been done in regard to the defects pointed out.

Peckham
House.

At Peckham House some improvements have been effected, but the entries on several occasions have again been unfavourable. The Pauper Wards have frequently been complained of, both as regards the condition and furniture of the rooms, and the clothing and general appearance of the Patients. The want of proper means of employment has been alluded to; and attention has been drawn to the very frequent changes among the Attendants and Nurses, connected with which we

* As the more material of the important questions at issue are treated in detail in these letters, they are given at length in Appendix (E.)

we have had to make several inquiries as to occurrences arising manifestly out of the inexperience of the persons to whom those important duties are entrusted in this house.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
Peckham House.

Praiseworthy exertions have been made to remedy the defects of Hoxton House, and to obviate as far as possible its many structural disadvantages. The entries during the past year have been generally favourable. Pains have been taken to secure the services of a full staff of efficient Attendants and Nurses by means of liberal wages and good treatment, and the result has been that during the past year only two changes have taken place.

Hoxton House.

The defects noticed in the condition and management of Grove Hall have been remedied, and the accommodation for Male Patients has been much improved by the erection of a large Day Room and four Dormitories, with appropriate offices and additions to the farm buildings. On the Women's side some additional land has been laid out as a garden, and some of the Day Rooms have been improved.

Grove Hall, Bow.

Important improvements have been made at Camberwell House by the removal of one of the old Male Wards, and the erection of new Wards for both Male and Female Patients. The accommodation thus provided is of a very superior description.

Camberwell House.

In our last Report we adverted to the very bad condition of Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Stringent measures since adopted by the Visiting Justices have produced a marked improvement, and much has been done to remedy the defects complained of. At the last visit the Commissioners reported favourably of the state of the premises and the management of the Patients.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
Laverstock House.

During the past year the reports on Plympton House have been less unfavourable than usual; but at each visit the condition of some of the Male Patients as to dress and personal cleanliness was unsatisfactory, and there was the old want of proper furniture in the Male Day Room, and of books, newspapers, and means of occupation.

Plympton House.

In the month of November we received notice of an accident which had been sustained by a Male Patient, resulting in a compound fracture of the leg of so serious a nature as to render amputation necessary.

The cause of the accident being very obscure, and it appearing that a scuffle had taken place between the Patient

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Plympton
House.

and one of the Attendants a short time before the accident was alleged to have occurred, we suggested to the Visiting Justices that a searching investigation into all the circumstances should be instituted by them. After a careful inquiry they were of opinion that "the accident did not arise from any blow, kick, or violence inflicted by the Attendants or Patients." They thought that the leg was accidentally broken by the Patient himself whilst in the yard, into which he had been removed after his struggle with the Attendant.

Mount Stead.

On the 25th of last November a special inquiry was instituted by two members of the Board into all the circumstances connected with the deaths of two Patients in Mount Stead Asylum, who both within a very short period had succeeded in committing suicide. The Report made on that occasion will be found in Appendix (F), and here we have only to add that the conditions and requirements therein insisted upon have since been strictly enforced.

WORKHOUSES.

There has again been an increase in the number of Lunatics and Idiots in Workhouses. The return for the 1st of January 1865 being 9,756, as compared with 9,608 on the 1st of January 1864.

The system of visitation has been the same as described in former Reports.

There are now 688 workhouses in England and Wales, and of these, 104, which contain separate Wards for the Insane, are visited at least once a year. The inspection of the remaining 584 is necessarily spread over a longer space of time, but we have made arrangements which secure the visitation of all within a period of three years, and many are seen more frequently.

During the past year 259 Workhouses have been visited, some of them on more than one occasion. They contained a total of 6,655 Patients, of whom 2,819 were Males, and 3,836 Females. A list of these Workhouses is given in Appendix (G).

In our endeavours to improve the condition of Lunatics and Idiots in Workhouses, we still receive the cordial assistance and co-operation of the Poor Law Board, but as a rule the treatment of Insane Inmates continues to be far from satisfactory.

The same complaints have been made by the Visiting Commissioners of the dull and cheerless aspect of the Wards, of the

the absence of all means for occupation, amusement, and out-door exercise, of the insufficient dietary, of the imperfect nature of the registers, and especially of the want of responsible paid attendants and nurses.*

In many cases a correspondence has arisen from our Reports, but the result is often unsatisfactory, and Boards of Guardians for the most part object to adopt any suggestions for improvements however obvious and necessary. Thus at the Wigan Workhouse it was recommended that the iron bars should be removed from the windows, that the small walled Airing Courts, then covered with cinders, should be planted, and that the Dietary, comprising only three meat dinners in the week, should be improved. But the Guardians decided that no changes were required; and the Medical Officer to whom the subject of diet was referred, was of opinion that any increase would be likely to produce "injurious, rather than beneficial effects."

At Narberth, where the Dietary comprises only one solid meat dinner in the week, a better diet was suggested, it being further recommended that the epileptic women should wear woollen dresses, and that all the imbeciles should have increased means for out-door exercise. The Guardians, however, relying on the opinion of their Medical Officer, thought the Dietary "both suitable and sufficient," and they deemed "that inmates requiring exercise and variety of scene should not be consigned to a Workhouse."

Of the same description were the replies made by the Guardians of the Bradford and Basford Unions to the Reports
printed

* A remarkable instance of the evils resulting from the employment of ordinary Pauper Inmates as Attendants on the Insane will be found at page (28), under the head of "Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse."

The following extract from the report of a visit to a Workhouse, made during the present year, affords a further illustration of the lamentable results that not unfrequently attend the existing practices.

"I draw special attention to this because of the circumstances attending the death of one of the Idiot Inmates, R. Y., in November last. This poor fellow, who did a great deal of useful work, and ran all the messages of the House, was put to attend a fever case in the Infected Ward, caught the fever and died. At the same time, a poor vagrant girl, having been sent to nurse a similar case in the Female Infected Ward, also caught the fever and died. The disease had been brought in by a tramp and his wife, both of whom recovered; while both the poor creatures in attendance on them perished. It is alleged that they had disregarded instructions given them; but it is the very circumstance that such duties require knowledge and experience for their proper discharge which constitutes the danger and the impropriety of trusting them to any but paid officers; and I press this strongly on the consideration of the Guardians."

WORKHOUSES. printed in the Appendix ; though in the case of Bradford improvements have since been carried out.

In some Unions, however, the Guardians have pursued a wiser and more humane course ; paid attendants, a liberal Dietary, and properly constructed Wards having been provided.

The improvements thus made vary in degree, and the Workhouses in which they have been introduced and fully carried out are few in number ; but enough has been done to show that under proper regulations, provided no recent cases are received, and with the protection afforded by rendering necessary the keeping of medical and other statutory records, a larger proportion of imbeciles and old chronic cases of insanity might without impropriety be retained in Workhouses, and the pressure for increased accommodation in County Asylums be thus proportionably reduced.

The following list of Workhouses in which the most satisfactory and complete arrangements have been effected, shows the cost for maintenance and attendance in each.

	s.	d.
City of London - - - - -	6	7
Camberwell - - - - -	7	6
Eagle House (St. Saviour's) - - - - -	4	6
Bath (including interest on cost of building) - - - - -	6	—
Chorlton-on-Medlock - - - - -	6	11
Manchester (New) - - - - -	5	9
Toxteth Park (Liverpool) - - - - -	5	—
Ribchester - - - - -	5	4
Halifax - - - - -	7	—
Leeds - - - - -	4	6

Extracts from the last reports relative to some of these houses are given in Appendix (H), and in the same Appendix reports or portions of reports are printed, from which it will be seen how unsuited some Workhouses still are for the reception and treatment of the insane.

Insane Patients
sent to Gaols as
Criminals.

In former Reports we have drawn attention to the very objectionable and cruel measures sometimes adopted towards Imbeciles and Lunatics, who, having committed some breach of the law or shown symptoms of violence or insubordination in a Workhouse, are held responsible for the offence, taken before a Magistrate, and committed to Prison.

Two cases of this description have come to our knowledge during the past year.

On the occasion of a visit to the Brighton Workhouse by a Member

Member of the Board, his attention was specially called to the case of an Insane Pauper Inmate named A. M., who, it appeared, had been sent to Lewes Gaol no less than seven times, for periods varying from a week to a month's duration with hard labour, the offences in each case being acts of vagrancy. Further investigation showed that the Woman was quite Insane; and the Governor of Lewes Gaol, to whom a communication was addressed by the Board, reported that her hallucinations existed on her first admission, and had increased each time she was committed. The Woman was subsequently, on the recommendation of the Visiting Commissioner, admitted into the Sussex County Asylum, but we deemed it our duty to bring the facts under the notice of the Secretary of State.

WORKHOUSES.
Insane Patients
sent to Gaols as
Criminals.

Another case of a similar description came under notice at the Southampton Workhouse, from which a young man, although classed by the Medical Officer as of unsound mind, was committed to gaol for two months with hard labour, for refractory conduct, and absconding from the House: subsequent inquiry showing that he had been imprisoned on seven previous occasions for periods varying from 14 days to two months on each occasion, for offences committed in the Workhouse.

In our last Report, some observations were submitted upon the question of providing for the care and training of Idiots as a separate class of the Insane. We called attention to the very injurious effects of the indiscriminate association of Idiot Children with Lunatics, and adverted to the efforts of benevolent persons to make special provision for such Children in Voluntary Institutions.

Pauper Idiot
Children.

An important branch of this subject is, the existing position of Pauper Idiot Children; of whom large numbers are Inmates of Asylums and Workhouses, wherein no adequate means are taken, or indeed are practicable, to correct their habits, develop their faculties, or improve their physical powers. It has been satisfactory to us to find that the Poor Law Board have taken a strong interest in this class, evidenced by their certifying, in the course of last year, the Institution at Starcross near Exeter, as a school proper for the reception of such children as may be sent there by Guardians of Unions, under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and it is to be hoped that further similar provision may be found practicable. Besides other considerations, it is material to observe that the re-

WORKHOUSES. removal of Idiot Children from Asylums is most desirable, on the ground of their crowded state, and the necessity of providing space for recent and acute cases of Lunacy.

Pauper Idiot
Children.

We abstain from suggesting the particular arrangements available for the object in view, or the means desirable to be adopted by the county and other authorities. We can only express a hope that the subject will receive the consideration which its importance demands.

Detention of
of Insane
Paupers in
Workhouses.

The important question of the legal right of Masters of Workhouses to detain therein against their will Paupers of unsound mind, has been during the past year raised by the Guardians of the Strand Union, who, in a letter dated the 9th of May 1865, requested the opinion of this Board on the subject.

The special case which moved them to take this step was that of a man of weak mind who had applied for his discharge, but who, in the opinion of the Master, would not be safe without supervision.

That the law now contemplates the detention of Lunatics in Workhouses, is evident from the wording of the 20th section of "The Workhouse Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862;" but to obtain a more satisfactory and definite answer to the inquiry, and if possible to settle the doubts and difficulties felt by Masters and others responsible for the administration of the law, we addressed a letter to the Poor Law Board on the subject.

In reply, the Board stated that they had submitted for the opinion of Sir John Campbell, the then Attorney General, and Sir William Follett, the following question, viz.:—"Whether persons certified by a medical man to be insane, or idiots, but not dangerous, may be detained for a longer period than 24 hours (in a Workhouse), and if so, whether they may be detained so long as a Medical Officer shall certify to be necessary for their own protection;" when the Board were advised as follows. "We think there is no power to detain on the ground of Insanity, unless by reason of danger to the Insane Person, or to others from his Insanity." And applying this opinion to the question whether the Guardians are justified in detaining a Pauper of unsound mind in a Workhouse, contrary to his expressed wish to be discharged, the Poor Law Board themselves held, that "looking to the cases of *Ex parte* Shuttleworth, 9 Q. B. 662, and *Fletcher v. Fletcher* 28 L. J., N. S., Q. B., 136, the Guardians would be justified in

so doing if they could establish the insanity of the Pauper, and his unfitness to be at large.”

In this opinion, with its limitations, we concur.

WORKHOUSES.
Detention of
Insane Paupers
in Workhouses.

In our Fourteenth Report we adverted to the importance of the quarterly returns of Pauper Lunatics not in Asylums, and also to the irregularity which prevailed in the transmission of them to our office. Although the efforts we have continued to make with the view of securing stricter attention to the law in this respect, have not been wholly unavailing, the manner in which the duty is performed still admits of much improvement. From the general want of punctuality in forwarding the returns within the period prescribed by the Statute, not only are a large number of applications to different Unions each quarter rendered necessary, but action is delayed with respect to such cases as the returns may show to require investigation. Instead of arriving within 11 days from the end of the quarter, the returns from many Unions do not reach our office until a month or six weeks after that date; while, independently of these, it is found necessary to make application, on an average, to 150 Unions, either for the whole or for part of the returns relating to them. A still more unsatisfactory circumstance is, that, after the receipt of all the returns transmitted, whether or not in answer to our application, there remain each quarter upwards of 700 Medical Districts from which none are forwarded. Among these districts are comprised nearly 20 entire Unions from which returns are rarely, if ever, received; but excluding these, as with little doubt containing defaulters, it appears probable from occasional intimations made to us that in the greater proportion of the remainder there are no Pauper Lunatics, and that, if made, the returns would be *nil*. Unfortunately the practice of making *nil* returns, by which all uncertainty as to compliance with the law would be removed, though it is followed to a not inconsiderable extent, is yet very far from general; and in the absence of legislative sanction, there is no power of making it compulsory. The subject has been brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board, in the hope that a more satisfactory system might be established under their authority; but though their influence has been brought to bear with effect upon a few particular cases, they have not felt warranted in issuing any general order.

Quarterly
Returns; irre-
gular transmis-
sion of.

The number of Single Patients certified according to the Statute continues to increase.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The changes which have taken place during the past year are as follows :

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1865 - -	89	123	212
Admitted during the year - -	42	41	83
	131	164	295
Discharged and died - - -	34	34	68
Remaining 1st January 1866 - -	97	130	227

Of these 43 (18 Males and 25 Females) are Chancery Patients, and not now visited by us.

One hundred and ninety-one Visits were made during the year, and of the number of Patients remaining at the end of it, nine only were not seen, four being on leave of absence at the time of the Visits, and five having been only recently placed under certificates. Of the Single Patients added to the list in 1865, only six had been living under care illegally ; but in all these cases they had been thus living for many years. We did not, however, in any of these instances, institute legal proceedings : having had reason to believe that the offending parties had violated the law through ignorance. We were satisfied with taking steps to ensure that the provisions of the Statute should in future be strictly carried out ; taking care at the same time that such improvements in accommodation and treatment as some of the cases were found to require, should immediately be made.

We may add that as to one of them, W. H. D., our inquiries led to the discovery that, although only 40 *l.* a year was paid for the Patient's board and lodging, he was possessed of an income of more than 200 *l.* a year ; and upon obtaining the details, we reported them to your Lordship, and obtained for the Lunatic's property the protection of Chancery.

CASES OF ALLEGED NEGLECT AND CRUELTY.

One or two cases of alleged neglect or cruel treatment of Lunatics not under certificates, have, during the past year, been made matter of inquiry on the part of the Board.

Case of M. J.

In that of M. J., residing with his brother, a small landed proprietor, in a lone cottage or farm-house in Arkindale, a remote district in Yorkshire, the Commissioners who visited found that the information which led to the inquiry had been substantially correct ; and that the Lunatic had been closely

closely confined and fastened to his bedstead by a hand-cuff for twenty years and upwards; nevertheless, though such treatment was unnecessary and no doubt very injurious, the case did not appear to them to be one of cruelty or neglect of such a nature as to call for criminal proceedings. The restraint employed had been supposed to be necessary for his own safety; his bedding was abundant and clean, as was also his person; and his bed was one of two in an upper room, the sister, who attended to his wants, sleeping in the other, and the brother occupying the adjoining room, similarly furnished. The justice of the case seemed to be satisfied by directing the proper steps to be taken for his removal to the Asylum, and this was immediately done.

CASES OF
ALLEGED
NEGLECT AND
CRUELTY.
Case of M. J.

The case of L. T., a Lunatic residing with her parents at Greenwich, was, in November last, brought under our notice as one of close confinement and improper treatment, and the inquiry that ensued showed her condition to be very unsatisfactory. All that was practicable for her increased comfort and benefit, however, having been pointed out to her father, upon a second visit, recently made, her personal condition and treatment appeared to have been materially improved, and she is now regularly attended by a properly qualified Medical Practitioner.

Case of L. T.

At various times during the past year we have reported to your Lordship upon the amount of property belonging to individual lunatics who were not deriving from it the advantages it ought to have ensured to them. These reports have involved extensive correspondences with the legal holders of the property and with other persons, and generally have resulted in fresh pecuniary arrangements beneficial to the lunatics in question. A few of these cases may be here adverted to.

PROPERTY OF
LUNATICS.

A. B. was a private Patient in a County Asylum, at a weekly cost of 14s. He was entitled to 100 l. a-year under the Will of his deceased father; but the surplus of his income beyond the weekly 14s. was lent by the executors to the brothers and brother-in-law of the Lunatic. Having satisfied ourselves that the Lunatic was capable of appreciating additional comforts, we obtained his income to be applied exclusively to his use.

Case of A. B.

C. D. had been found Lunatic by Inquisition, and was entitled to 700 l. or thereabouts; nevertheless she was a Pauper Patient

Case of C.D.

PROPERTY OF
LUNATICS.

Patient in a County Asylum. This case was brought also before your Lordship.

Case of E. F.

A Member of our Board visiting a Workhouse in the spring of 1865 was informed that E. F., a Lunatic inmate, was entitled to 1,000*l.*, and that the Guardians received the whole income. A correspondence ensued which elicited the fact that the Guardians received only 17*l.* a-year on account of E. F.; the payment being made by G. H. Other letters and a summons next extracted from G. H. the information that the Lunatic had a life-interest in a sum of 600*l.* invested in Railway Stock, in the name of G. H.; that in the year 1863 the stock yielded 30*l.* 13*s.*, and in the year 1864, 36*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; and that G. H. had also in his hands a balance of 26*l.* 6*s.* belonging to E. F. Our inquiry led to the removal of E. F. from the Workhouse to his County Asylum, where, under an arrangement between his Parish and G. H., the Lunatic had the advantage, until his recent death, of the outlay upon his maintenance of an additional 25*l.* a year, and enjoyed little luxuries quite beyond his reach in the Workhouse.

Case of I. K.

I. K. was a Lunatic Patient in a Hospital by weekly payment of 25*s.* Suspecting that her actual income far exceeded that payment, and believing her to be capable of enjoying the excess, an inquiry was instituted, and the result was a discovery that, although I. K. was entitled to 166*l.* per annum, 100*l.*, part thereof, was yearly diverted by the Trustees of her marriage settlement to the maintenance of an adult daughter of I. K.; further, that the management of the property had been most irregular, and of questionable legality. This is now in course of remedy.

Case of L. M.

L. M. had in the year 1856 been found Lunatic, but in the year 1858 had obtained a supersedeas. In April 1864 the Lord Chancellor's attention was again called to the case, as involving the necessity of an inquiry into the mental condition of L. M., in view to the management of his estate. Various delays ensued; but before the close of that year it became known to us that although L. M.'s yearly income was 1,000*l.*, certain arrears were due for his maintenance from his brother, who managed his affairs. This led to a further discovery that the Lunatic's income was 1,200*l.* yearly, and that he, the brother, had assumed its application. The result was that, after vainly endeavouring to induce that gentleman to apply for a Commission, we were obliged again to interfere; and a Commission having issued, the property of L. M. is now under legal care.

Two Commissioners visiting a County Asylum, were informed that V. W., one of the Pauper Patients was entitled to considerable property, the nature and amount of which could be ascertained by reference to parties named; who were accordingly written to. All information was at first refused us, or evaded; but we found ultimately that the Lunatic was absolutely entitled to 2,927*l.* from various quarters; that his debts amounted to 170 *l.* only; and that his property was not duly protected, or sufficiently applied for his benefit. We obtained an Inquisition, and the management of this property is now under your Lordship's direction.

PROPERTY OF
LUNATICS.

Case of V. W.

In proceeding to speak of the principal casualties to insane Patients which have been brought under our notice in the past year as having occurred in Asylums, we will confine ourselves, as on former occasions, to an outline of the material facts elicited by the inquiries it became necessary to institute, and to a brief mention of the opinions formed by us in the respective cases. Some precaution may be taken against the recurrence of preventible calamities, by careful observation of the causes and particulars that directly led to them: little heeded before the accident, but afterwards seen to have been of grave importance.

CASUALTIES IN
ASYLUMS, &c.

In November last, a Patient in the Wakefield Asylum, named W., made a sudden, unprovoked, and fatal attack upon another inmate; immediate death ensuing.

Homicide in the
Wakefield
Asylum.

W. B., the Patient killed, had been for some time in the Asylum in a state of harmless dementia, and had been in the habit of assisting in making the beds in a ward which contained 77 infirm, paralytic, and demented cases, under the charge of six attendants. W., who was a sailor, 23 years of age, had been in the Asylum between five and six months, and was reported on admission to be suicidal, but not dangerous to others. In the Asylum he had made several attempts to hang or strangle himself, and he had delusions as to hearing voices; but was not considered a dangerous Patient, and had occasionally been employed as a cleaner in the ward. For a few days previous to the occurrence, W. had not been so well in mind, having become more excited, mischievous, and dirty in his habits. About a quarter-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th November, W. B. was seen by the Head Attendant (Kimptow) of the Ward, engaged in making beds in the large dormitory; this dormitory communicating at right angles with the corridor, which contains a range of single rooms,

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Homicide in
the Wakefield
Asylum.

rooms, and leads to the day-room. At the end of the dormitory is a bucket and slop-room, in which, on the morning of the event, there was unfortunately a heavy coal shovel, which had for years been kept there. The practice seems to have been to leave both the door of this slop-room open, as well as the door shutting off the dormitory from the corridor, until 11 o'clock, to give opportunity for making the beds and cleaning the room. Soon after Kimptow had seen B. at work in the dormitory, the former went to the kitchen for the purpose of getting beef-tea for the Patients, leaving four attendants engaged in various duties in the ward. On his return, after an absence of about 10 minutes, W., who was sitting by the fire in the day-room, asked Kimptow to go with him, saying he would show him something that would astonish him. They then went together into the dormitory, and B. was found lying dead between two beds in a pool of blood, the shovel, covered with blood, being near the body. At first, W. denied having killed B., but afterwards admitted that he had killed him with the shovel. The bones of the face were extensively fractured, and the bloodvessels and other structures between the face and base of the skull were lacerated in such a way as to have caused almost instantaneous death. W. subsequently said that he was led to commit the act by a sudden impulse which he could neither explain nor resist; that for some time he had been under the impression that he should die an unnatural death; and that on the morning of the murder "the voices kept telling him, Kill a man and you will save yourself."

A verdict of wilful murder was returned upon the Coroner's inquisition, and W. was at once committed to the Wakefield House of Correction to take his trial at the Leeds Assizes. He was subsequently acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.

The whole circumstances of the case were investigated by the Committee of Visitors, who acquitted the officers and servants of the institution of blame or negligence. It seemed to us, however, that the arrangements whereby so serious a catastrophe could be rendered possible, and more especially the facility afforded for a Patient to possess himself of so dangerous a weapon as an iron shovel, were not satisfactory, and required careful revision by the authorities of the Asylum.

Case of R. at
Liverpool
Workhouse and
Rainhill Asy-
lum.

On the 12th of December, the notice of the admission as well as of the death of a Male Patient named R., was received from

from the Rainhill Asylum, in which he was said, when received, to be "prostrated from maniacal excitement, was very much bruised, and had two or more ribs broken," and his death four days afterwards was stated to be caused by "extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain."

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.
Case of R. at
Liverpool
Workhouse and
Rainhill Asy-
lum.

R. was received into the Asylum on the 6th of December, from the Liverpool Workhouse, to which he had been brought on the afternoon of the 5th, in a state of great excitement. From the very careful evidence taken upon the inquest (twice adjourned) by Mr. Driffield the Coroner, it appeared that when brought to the Asylum on the 6th December, R. was admitted by the assistant Medical Officer, and, as that officer deposed, in a state of maniacal excitement, with his hands secured by a handkerchief. The assistant did not again see R. that day, nor did he personally examine him, although he was subsequently informed by the head attendant that R. was bruised. Of the latter circumstance, however, he stated that he received no special Report.

The Head Attendant, who was present when R. was bathed after his admission, observed that he had bruises about his body, on the shoulders, sides, and hips, as well as the arms and legs. The left foot was swollen and inflamed; he was much excited, and spoke of men having abused or murdered him. He was dressed and taken into the day-room, but was so restless that he was subsequently placed in bed in a single room. Although the Head Attendant did not make a special Report as to the condition in which he found R., he stated that he informed the assistant Medical Officer of the existence of the bruises. On the following morning (Thursday) the Head Attendant thought that there was a change in his breathing; the assistant Medical Officer also then saw him, and found him in an excited state; but as R. attempted to strike him on entering his room, he left him, and made no examination of him. The attendant of the Ward (Harrison), who took charge of R. on his admission and bathed him, stated that when he had stripped him he called the attention of the Head Attendant to bruises on both knees, both ankles, and both wrists; also on the great toe of the left foot. There was some inflammation under the left arm, and a slight scratch over the right shoulder; also a mark across the back, as if a blister had been applied; and there was also a very severe bruise behind the left hip. These various injuries were stated by Harrison to have been seen by him after death, and that he did not observe any which he had not noticed before bathing him.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Case of R. at
Liverpool
Workhouse
and Rainhill
Asylum.

him. Two other attendants (Phillips and Bellhouse) confirmed the statements thus made. They had assisted Harrison in bathing R., and placing him in bed.

On Friday morning the 8th, the Patient was first seen and examined by Dr. Rogers, the Superintendent of the Asylum, who stated that he was struck by his condition, observing various bruises about his body, and finding that he was in a state of great maniacal exhaustion. Upon further examination, he found considerable emphysema on the left side, and that one or more ribs were fractured on that side, at a place corresponding with a large bruise. He also found numerous bruises, some with abrasion of the skin, on the arms, legs, and parts of the body, such as might be caused by handcuffs and straps; and there were other large contusions which might have been caused by falls, or the application of force.

The deceased never rallied from this time, and died on the afternoon of Sunday the 10th December.

A post-mortem examination of the body was made the following day by order of the Coroner. In the head, was found a layer of coagulated blood extravasated between the dura and pia mater, and which seemed to have proceeded from the latter membrane. The eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs were fractured on the right side, and the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh on the left side; but none of these had penetrated the pleura. Dr. Rogers was of opinion that these fractures could not have been received more than a fortnight, and probably within a week. The extravasation of blood on the brain he considered the more immediate cause of death, coupled with maniacal exhaustion; and that though this extravasation might arise from natural causes, it was more likely to have been caused by a blow or fall, and there were marks of a bruise upon the head externally, corresponding to the internal injury.

Evidence was taken as to R's. state previous to his admission into the Workhouse; during the time he was there; and after he left it, to be conveyed to the Asylum. He had been insane for about a week, and, becoming worse, he was removed by two policemen and his son to the Workhouse on Tuesday the 5th December. When he left home, he was stated not to have any bruise or mark on him; and the only mark noticed on his reception into the Workhouse by Williams, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Ward, was a slight bruise on one knee. He appears to have been restless and excited; and by order of the Medical Officer, Dr. Ireland, his hands were

were fastened behind his back, while his ankles were secured by means of straps, and he was placed in the padded room.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

On the following day, Williams noticed that R. had a scar on his forehead, and another on one hip, but stated that he was satisfied that some of the bruises which he saw on the body after death were not there at that earlier time. Mr. Barnes, the Visiting Surgeon, noticed several superficial bruises on one, or possibly, both knees, and one on the temple, and stated that he might have had other injuries which his shirt concealed from him; but that he was satisfied that some of them, and especially those on the left foot, were not visible when he was examined on admission. He added, "I cannot imagine how, in the padded room, and restrained as he was, deceased could have inflicted upon himself the extensive fractures and injuries now shown." Then came the evidence of John Thompson, a pauper assistant in the ward, who described himself as having had the more immediate charge of R., and who stated that he did not see any bruises upon him when admitted; but on the following morning he noticed a slight bruise on one temple, another on one knee, and another on the hip. These he thought might have been caused by the patient "knocking about the room" during the night. He assisted the removal and warrant officer to take R. to the Asylum, which was accomplished without difficulty; and he spoke positively as to bruises and injuries which he saw on the body after death not having existed when R. was given up to the authorities of the Asylum.

Case of R. at
Liverpool
Workhouse
and Rainhill
Asylum.

Up to this point the case was involved in much obscurity. Certain bruises and marks were sworn to by the attendants at the Asylum, as noticed by them immediately after R.'s admission, and no others were observed after his decease; but unfortunately no examination of his person by the Medical Officers had taken place until the morning of the second day after his reception, and the more serious injuries were not detected. On the other hand, the Workhouse officials positively swore that they noticed after death, marks and bruises on the body which did not exist when R. was taken to the Asylum. After the first adjournment of the inquest, however, some light was thrown on the case. The publicity given to the proceedings by the local press led to the subject being talked of amongst the pauper inmates of the Workhouse, and several of them came forward and made statements relative to the conduct of the pauper assistant in the Lunatic Ward, John Thompson, which led to his being taken into custody.

The

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Case of R. at
Liverpool
Workhouse and
Rainhill Asy-
lum.

The hearing was resumed before the Coroner, and upon the second and third examination (the inquest being a second time adjourned) several of the pauper inmates of the Workhouse were examined, as also the night watchman, the master tailor, and a police officer who was on duty the night R. was in the Workhouse.

The evidence of three of these men went to show that on the morning of the 6th, the day R. was removed to the Asylum, Thompson came into the tailor's shop where they were employed with some clothes to be repaired, and remarked that he had "had a troublesome customer (referring to R.) but that he soon settled him." He then narrated to them that he had struck him on the head, on the throat, knocked him down, and knelt upon his chest; that he had given him one or two blows on the stomach and made him sick, four or five on the ribs, and also kicked him on the legs. When asked by one of these witnesses whether he had no strait waistcoat which he could have used, Thompson replied, "No, this will do," lifting his apron and showing a leather belt, or broad heavy strap, with a buckle, round his waist. They communicated what had passed to the master tailor, who at once told Mr. Carr, the Governor of the Workhouse. Two other inmates of the Workhouse also swore to being in the day-room adjoining the cell in which R. was placed, on the evening of his admission, and to hearing a scuffle and the sound of blows, as if upon a man's body, and the words, "Oh dear! oh dear! Don't kill me!" and afterwards the noise of a heavy fall. The two pauper night watchmen stated, that between three and four o'clock on the morning of the 6th December, Thompson came and went into the room in which R. was, accompanied by themselves and the policeman who was on duty. That Thompson asked R. "What all that noise was about?" as he could get no rest; when R. began kicking, and hit Thompson; upon which he remarked that he "would stop his kicking," and passing a strap through that by which his hands were fastened behind him, and through the strap which secured his feet, he then drew R.'s hands and feet together. R. was at this time lying on his face; and Thompson, taking hold of the strap, and lifting him up by it, again let him fall. According to one of the witnesses (Barton) this was done a second time, and, as he thought, on purpose; and afterwards he again took him up by the strap and "pitched" him on the bed, and left him. According to the evidence of Cox, the other night watchman,

watchman, and also the policeman, Thompson only let R. fall once; when he seemed to make a spring, and fell.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against John Thompson, and appended to it the following recommendation: "That in future steps be taken for the more effectual examination of Patients received into this Asylum, and for the ascertaining of any injuries they may have previously received."

Case of R. at
Liverpool
Workhouse and
Rainhill
Asylum.

The evidence against Thompson appeared to be so clear, and questions of such grave importance affecting the treatment of the insane poor in workhouses were involved in the case, that we considered it our duty to prefer a Bill of Indictment against Thompson under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96. Proceedings were also taken against him by the police authorities, who were bound in recognizances by the coroner to prosecute the prisoner for manslaughter, and the case was tried at the Liverpool March Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mellor.

The indictment for manslaughter rested mainly upon the evidence of the same witnesses who were examined before the coroner. Dr. Rogers, the Superintendent of the Asylum, stated that in his opinion death was caused by extravasation of blood on the brain underneath a bruise on the top of the head, and that the broken ribs conduced in a very slight degree, if at all, to the man's death. There was, however, no evidence to show when or by whom the blow was inflicted; and the Judge left it to the jury to say whether they could infer from the violence which the prisoner was proved to have used to the deceased, that he had inflicted the blow on the head which the medical evidence stated was the immediate cause of the man's death; adding, that if they entertained a reasonable doubt, they should give the prisoner the benefit of it. The jury upon this acquitted the prisoner, expressing at the same time their great dissatisfaction with the arrangements at the Liverpool Workhouse for the care of Lunatic Patients.

The prisoner was then arraigned upon the indictment framed under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, for abusing, ill-treating, neglecting, and assaulting the deceased whilst under his care and charge at the workhouse. But upon it being proved that the prisoner was not a *paid attendant* in the workhouse, the Judge interfered, stating that he did not think the prisoner had the care or charge of the deceased within the meaning of the Act: that he thought pauper inmates doing work as unpaid keepers were not persons

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Case of R. at
Liverpool and
Rainhill
Asylum.

within the contemplation of the statute. The prisoner was then acquitted; being admonished by the Judge that he had been unquestionably proved to have committed an assault on the deceased, and that it behoved him to be careful for the future.

The following question has since been submitted by the Board for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown:

“Whether, according to the true construction of the 9th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, that enactment includes *unpaid* Attendants on Lunatics, who are placed in charge of, or who are concerned or take part in the custody, care, or treatment of such Lunatics, such, for instance, as an unpaid Pauper Inmate of a Workhouse, placed in charge of a Lunatic within the Workhouse, and who, whilst in such charge, abuses or ill treats such Lunatic.”

To this the Attorney General and the Solicitor General have replied: “*We think that the question should be answered in the affirmative.*”

In connection with this lamentable case, the conduct of the Assistant Medical Officer of the Rainhill Asylum, in neglecting at once to examine R.'s person, when, upon his own admission, he was verbally informed by the Head Attendant of the bruises observed upon him, seemed to us not only to call for strong censure, but to raise doubts of his fitness for his office. Equally culpable was his omission to examine the Patient the day after his admission, and thus to leave most serious injuries undetected until the Patient was examined by Dr. Rogers on the following day, the second from that on which he was admitted. The conduct of the Head Attendant (whose duty it was immediately to have made a special report of the numerous marks and bruises which he himself saw when R. was being bathed) in merely informing the Assistant Medical Officer verbally that the man was bruised, without apparently drawing his attention in any but a cursory way to what can hardly have failed to strike him as indications of gross ill-treatment, appeared also to us to be so grave a dereliction of duty as to unfit him for any further discharge of so responsible an office. The Visitors admitted the gravity of the offences pointed out, but thought the justice of the case sufficiently met when both these officers had been gravely censured.

The circumstances of R.'s case directed our notice further to the very lax way in which the regulations of the Asylum had been carried out as to the examination of the Patient,

Patient, and report of his bodily condition. It was impossible to avoid coupling it with the not unfrequent occurrence, in other institutions, of cases in which fractured ribs and other injuries are discovered subsequent to the Patient's admission, but which are obscure as regards the period at which they were received, whether before admission into the Asylum or subsequently. We have felt it our duty, therefore, to suggest to the Visitors of the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals, the adoption of the following as one of their general rules, to be duly sanctioned by the Secretary of State :

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

Case of R. at
Liverpool and
Rainhill Asy-
lum.

The person of every Patient (Male and Female) shall, immediately after admission, be carefully examined by the Head Attendant in each division, who shall forthwith report in writing to the Superintendent the bodily condition of the Patient, and especially any bruise, injury, or mark which may have been observed in such examination; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, upon receiving notice of the existence of any recent injury or apparent bodily disorder, at once himself to make a personal examination of the Patient.

Some such provision exists in many Asylums; but in some only as a practice, or among the bye-laws, and not as one of the general rules only to be modified or removed with the Secretary of State's sanction; while in others, although among the general rules, it is found to vary in precisely such particulars as render it either inoperative or less effectual than the rule now suggested. We have reason to believe, however, that with the exception of the Asylums of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, from which intimation has been received that they prefer to hold to their existing practice, our suggestion will be universally adopted; and the objects secured by it are, in our opinion, of the gravest importance, viz.: 1. That every patient should be examined *immediately* upon admission. 2. That the examination should not be entrusted to the ordinary attendants, but to some superior officer. 3. That in the event of bruises or injuries, or bodily disorder, being discovered, it should be obligatory upon the Chief Medical Officer, or, in his absence, on the Assistant Medical Officer, at once to satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of such injuries or disease, and the probable date of their occurrence.

In consequence of notice having been received in this office of the dismissal of three of the Attendants employed in the Kent Asylum, for ill-treating a Male Patient, two Members of the Board made special inquiry into the cir-

Alleged Ill-
treatment by
Attendants in
Kent Asylum.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Alleged Ill-
treatment by
Attendants in
Kent Asylum.

cumstances, to determine whether there were grounds for instituting criminal proceedings.

The charge brought against the Attendants by the Medical Superintendent was for forcibly holding under water a Patient named J. H. during the process of bathing him, and thereby producing "partial suffocation." H. was an epileptic Patient, subject to frequent attacks of mania attended with great violence, during which, from his great strength, he required three or four Attendants to dress him, bathe him, or move him from ward to ward.

Contrary to orders which were stated to have been verbally given to the Attendants, that no violent Patient should be bathed, dressed, or done anything to, unless in the presence of the Head Attendant of the Division, H. was taken by the three Attendants of the Ward, without previous communication with the Head Attendant, to the bath for the purpose of being washed. It appeared that he had for some days been much excited and confined to his room, and that he had to be carried to the bath-room and forcibly placed in the bath. The attention of Dr. Kirkman, who was passing the room at the time, was attracted by hearing a splashing and struggling, and upon looking through the half-open door he observed the Attendants plunging and holding H. under the water; and when he entered the room he states that H. was lying on his back, with his body and head still under water, but that he immediately raised his head, and, was at that time breathing heavily, as if much oppressed by the submersion. The bathing was finished, and H. afterwards walked from the bath-room, through the passage, to his own room in No. 9 Ward. In about two hours afterwards he was again seen by Dr. Kirkman, who found him quiet, and perceived no difference in his state. His fits, however, continued to recur with great violence, attended with much excitement. The day subsequent to the bathing, half a grain of acetate of morphia, with ether, was prescribed every four hours, and subsequently leeches, calomel, and a blister, were ordered, the morphia being discontinued. He died, however, on the evening of the 5th day after the use of the bath; the assigned cause of death being "Epilepsy, mania, and dementia." There was no post-mortem examination of the body; and although in forwarding the notice of death to the Coroner, Dr. Kirkman had sent a copy of notes from his private journal detailing the occurrences attending the bathing of J. H., he also expressed a decided opinion that the treatment he had received had not
anything

anything whatever to do with his death ; and further, that in his (Dr. Kirkman's) opinion an inquest was not necessary. In consequence of this strong expression of opinion the Coroner wrote to say that he declined holding an inquest. The matter was duly inquired into by the Committee of Visitors, and the three Attendants alluded to were dismissed ; but as Dr. Kirkman stated to the Committee his opinion that the occurrence did not even remotely hasten H.'s death, they determined not to prosecute the Attendants. Before proceeding ourselves to investigate the case, an application had been addressed to the Board by the Attendants inculpated, asserting that they were blameless in the matter, and praying for a full inquiry. Two of these men had been Attendants in the Asylum for periods respectively of fourteen and seven years, and appear to have borne good characters. All were afforded the opportunity of making statements to us, which two availed themselves of.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

Alleged Ill-
treatment by
Attendants in
Kent Asylum.

The conclusions to which we came were, that the Attendants charged were not satisfactorily proved to have wilfully infringed the alleged rule requiring the invariable presence of the Head Attendant upon every occasion of bathing an excited or violent Patient, no such rule having ever been promulgated otherwise than verbally and informally. All the evidence proved H. to have been a violent and dangerous Patient. The Attendants admitted that in his struggles his head may have been under water ; but they denied that they intentionally placed or held it there, or that any undue force was used in bathing him. No external injury was inflicted upon H. ; and Dr. Kirkman admitted that the expression "partial suffocation" used by him in one of his communications did not properly apply, and that "oppression of breathing" would be more correct. H. was taken out of the bath in Dr. Kirkman's presence, walking to his own room, and no change was observed in him. His death also, some days afterwards, was in no way attributed by Dr. Kirkman to the bathing. We did not under these circumstances think that the proof of ill-treatment, resting as it did solely upon Dr. Kirkman's evidence, would be such as to satisfy a jury.

The omission to make a post-mortem examination in such a case, and the want of information in the Case Book as to the symptoms and progress of the attack which terminated in H's. death, were commented upon by the Commissioners who conducted the inquiry, who also stated their opinion that an inquest would have been the proper and most satis-

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.
Alleged
Ill-treatment by
Attendants in
Kent Asylum.

factory course. They pointed out to Dr. Kirkman that in his communication with the Coroner, he ought to have confined himself strictly to a statement of the facts, and should have left entirely to the Coroner the duty and responsibility of exercising an independent judgment upon the question of holding an inquest.

Case of D. at
Rainhill Asy-
lum.

The circumstances under which W. D., a Patient in the Rainhill Asylum, came by his death in September last, being involved in considerable mystery, the opinion of the Board was communicated to the Committee that a full inquiry into the case was called for on the part of the Visitors.

D. had been a Patient in the Asylum for nearly three months, labouring under Mania, and at times subject to paroxysms of great violence, frequently attacking other Patients, and receiving blows and kicks in return. These fights, which occurred almost daily, appear to have been duly reported to the Chief Attendant, and entered by him in his Report Book, which was produced at the inquest. No statement of them, however, appears to have been made to either of the Medical Officers, the Chief Attendant only making a weekly report on a specified day, and not being in the habit of at once reporting, as he ought to do, any accident or violence. The Assistant Medical Officer also stated that he had frequent reports from the Attendants of the deceased attacking other Patients and receiving blows and kicks in return. Three days previous to his death, the Attendant under whose care D. more especially was, swore to having seen him struck and kicked on the body (once violently) by different Patients on three separate occasions. On the following day (Thursday) D. said he would lie in bed; and both on that day and on Friday he was seen by the Assistant Officer, who stated that he did not observe any decided change in his state, and that his attention not having been called to his having received any injury, he did not personally examine him. Early on the morning of Saturday, D. was found lying dead in his room, the body being partly on the bed (which was placed on the floor) and partly on the floor. In consequence of some doubt as to the cause of death, a post-mortem examination was made; when three ribs were found to be fractured on the right side, and six on the left, one having penetrated the pleura. In the abdomen there was effusion of lymph from peritonitis, and ecchymosis on the anterior surface of the aorta. Considerable disease was found in the brain. The verdict returned by the jury was, that
death

death was caused by mental disease accelerated by violent bodily injuries, but how received they had no evidence to show. They also added, "that they have to express their regret that more efficient means are not provided for the restraint and protection of Patients of so violent a character." The latter part of the verdict, however, was dissented from by the Coroner, who stated that he would have called for more evidence as to the means of restraint made use of in the Asylum, if he had expected such an addition to the verdict.

CASUALTIES IN
ASYLUMS, &c.
Case of D. at
Rainhill.

We could not resist the conclusion that there had been great negligence in this case, and more especially on the part of the Assistant Medical Officer, who, with the knowledge that D. had frequently received blows and kicks from other patients, omitted to make such examination of his person when he took to his bed as would most probably have revealed the extensive fractures which were found after his death.

In the BODMIN ASYLUM a Female Epileptic Patient, who was in the habit of assisting the nurses in the scullery, went there alone one day after dinner, and, finding the door open, turned the hot-water tap, fell under it in a fit, and was so severely scalded that she died the following night. The regulations of the Asylum are that the doors of the sculleries shall be kept locked, and it could not be ascertained who left open the door alluded to. This accident, however, points strongly to the necessity in all Asylums of providing against the hot-water taps being turned by Patients, whether in bath-rooms, lavatories, or sculleries, and of not merely trusting that such rooms will be always kept locked by the Attendants.

Death from
Scalding at the
Bodmin Asy-
lum.

The case of E. S., an uncertified Lunatic residing with J. Aries, at Marston, near Oxford, was brought to the notice of our Board by the Magistrates of the County of Oxford, in a letter of the 18th September last from the Clerk of the Peace, of which the following is an extract:

PROSECUTION
FOR ILLEGAL
DETENTION,
NEGLECT, AND
ILL-TREAT-
MENT.

"On Saturday last the Relieving and Medical Officer of the Union reported the case to the Bench of County Magistrates here" (Oxford), "and Mr. Henley, M.P., and Mr. Weyland proceeded to Marston, and after observing the statutory requisitions, signed an order for the removal of the Lunatic to the Pauper Asylum of the county at Littlemore, whither she will be taken to-day; the order being based upon evidence that the Lunatic was not under proper care and control.

"The facts are, that E. S. is a Daughter of a farmer, now deceased, who resided at Marston, and that her Mother (Mrs. S., Widow) still resides there, and is in comfortable circumstances.

PROSECUTION
FOR ILLEGAL
DETENTION,
NEGLECT, AND
ILL-TREAT-
MENT.

The Daughter in question has for years been afflicted with Insanity, and it is known that she was a Patient successively in a Private Asylum kept by Mr. Mallam at Hook Norton in this County, and in the Warneford Asylum at Headington, near Oxford. And it appears that on leaving the latter Establishment the Patient was committed to the care of a person of the name of Harris, living on the Cowley-road, near this City; and it is said that evidence can be given of the Lunatic being cruelly treated when under Harris's roof. From there she was removed by her Mother to the cottage of James Aries and his Wife, at Marston, situate at a distance from the Mother's residence in that village. Here it was that the Magistrates visited the Patient on Saturday, and found that she was not under proper care. And beyond a doubt the condition she was then in was her habitual condition. The room was not a small one, but had not the comfort of a bed or other furniture in it; the window-sill serving as a table, and one of the two windows having no frame or glass in it (but boarded up), and the other partly obscured by a shutter being fastened against it to protect the glass; whilst the door of the room was fastened externally by a staple and chain, the justification for that being that the Patient had once escaped into the village in a state of nudity; the floor of the room also was in a bad state; there was a large red pan in one corner of the room. The Magistrates allowed Mrs. Aries to precede them upstairs for an interval of three or four minutes, but they found the Lunatic with scarcely any clothes on; the room was clean, and not offensive. Mrs. Aries stated that the Patient destroyed any clothes or bedding which were provided for her, and would not have them either in Summer or Winter; the Patient did not appear to the Magistrates to be dirty in her person.

"She is said to be neither violent nor dangerous, but uncontrollable. The Patient's Mother (Mrs. S.), and another Daughter (a Widow, Mrs. C.), live together, but never go to see the Lunatic. It is said that quarterly payments, at the rate of 8s. a-week, are made for the maintenance of the Patient.

"It is assumed that no Medical Certificate preceded the detention of the Lunatic either at Harris's or Aries's House.

"Mrs. Aries is an elderly and small woman, and the impression made upon the Magistrates on Saturday was, that she had been acting in ignorance, and also that she was not an unkind person."

The result of this communication was, that after further local inquiry, and finding it to be thought desirable by the Magistrates that an example should be made in the case, to draw attention to the requirements of the law, indictments were preferred by us at the Assizes for the County of Oxford in March of this year against Harris and his Wife, and Aries and his Wife, severally, for unlawfully, without order and medical certificates, receiving E. S. into houses not licensed for the reception of Lunatics, and also for abusing, ill-treating, and wilfully neglecting the Lunatic while under their charge.

When

When the cases came on, both the Counsel for the prosecution and the presiding Judge (Baron Pigott) were of opinion that it was difficult to say that there had been any such abuse or ill-treatment as the Act of Parliament contemplated; and that, though there was evidence of neglect, yet taking into consideration the circumstances of the parties, and the small payments made to them by the friends of the Lunatic, the neglect could hardly be considered wilful; and the defendants being ready to plead guilty to the counts framed on the 90th Section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, it was arranged that pleas of guilty should be taken on those counts, and that on the other counts, under the 9th Section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, for abusing, ill-treating, and wilfully neglecting the Lunatic, the defendants should be acquitted. This was done accordingly; and as to the punishment, the Judge having said that he thought the Commissioners in Lunacy would not wish, in these particular cases, that the defendants should be imprisoned, and that the ends of the prosecution would be answered by the defendants entering into recognisances to attend and receive judgment when called upon to do so, such recognisances were entered into. We cannot say that the result thus arrived at was satisfactory to us, but the object of the County Magistrates was obtained by the formal declaration of the law.

PROSECUTION
FOR ILLEGAL
DETENTION,
NEGLECT, AND
ILL-TREAT-
MENT.

The Board has from time to time been made aware by the Reports of Visiting Commissioners that, under, as they conceive, erroneous views as to the meaning of the 38th Section of the Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853, the Visitors of certain County and Borough Asylums had proceeded to carry out alterations or improvements of a structural character, and to make additions to their buildings, without the Plans for the same being submitted to the Commissioners and approved by the Secretary of State, pursuant to the 45th Section of the Act.

PLANS FOR
STRUCTURAL
ALTERATIONS
IN ASYLUMS.

By the 31st Section of the Act, which provides for the original erection of Asylums, as well as for their enlargement, alteration, or improvement, it was enacted, among other things, that the Visitors should from time to time report to the General or Quarter Sessions of the County or Borough as to the "Plans, Estimates, and Contracts which have been agreed upon, and of the sum or sums of money necessary to be raised and levied for defraying the purchase-moneys and expenses thereof on the County or Borough," and which plans, estimates, and contracts were to be approved by the Court

PLAN FOR
STRUCTURAL
ALTERATIONS
IN ASYLUMS.

Court of General or Quarter Sessions before they were completed or carried into execution. The 46th Section provides for raising money for the purposes of the Act by County and Borough Rates.

The 38th Section, however, apparently to meet emergencies and provide against unnecessary inconvenience and delay in carrying out the ordinary repairs of the Building, or any additions, alterations, or improvements the Committee of Visitors may think necessary or proper, empowers them, of their own authority (*i.e.* without the approbation of the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the County or Borough as required by the 31st Section of the Act), to carry out the same, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed 400 *l.* in any one year. This section was an extension of the powers given by the previous Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, s. 26), which limited the authority of the Visitors to ordering the ordinary repairs of the Asylum. The Visitors, under the 38th Section, are also empowered to make an order upon the Treasurer of the County or Borough for the money so expended.

By the 45th Section of the Act, "All Plans for building, or providing, or enlarging, or improving any Asylum for Pauper Lunatics," are required to be submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, to be by them reported upon to the Secretary of State, and not to be carried into effect until approved by him.

We are strongly of opinion that the intention of the Legislature in thus extending, by the 38th Section, the power given to Visitors by the 26th Section of the previous Act was simply to facilitate the carrying out of such limited additions, alterations, and improvements in County or Borough Asylums as the Visitors might consider of urgent necessity, without being subjected to the delay of reporting the same to the General or Quarter Sessions, and to the uncertainty whether or not they would be approved. We cannot think that this section in any respect overrides or interferes with the 45th of the same Act, which requires all plans to be submitted to the Secretary of State through us. Parliament has thought fit, by the latter section, to limit the authority of the Visitors, and to give the Secretary of State a general controlling power as to the plans for County and Borough Asylums; and it is obvious that if, under the 38th Section, unlimited authority could be assumed by the Visitors of Asylums to make such alterations in, and additions to, an Asylum year after year as they might think fit, the original plan of the building, as it first received the

the approval of the Secretary of State, might in process of time be greatly or even entirely changed.

PLANS FOR
STRUCTURAL
ALTERATIONS
IN ASYLUMS.

It has been our practice, therefore, to point out to Visitors what we deem to be the intention of the Legislature whenever structural alterations or additions have been made in Asylums without previous examination and approval of the plans; but in consequence of the Committee of the Hull Borough Asylum strongly insisting that the words "of their own authority" used in the 38th Section entirely exempted them from the operation of the 45th Section, as to certain important alterations and additions they were making in their Asylum, we were under the necessity of bringing the circumstances under the notice of the Secretary of State.

Upon this Sir George Grey required the Visitors to submit the plans of the alterations then in progress; but as they still disputed at much length their liability to be called upon to do so, and at the same time suggested that the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken, this was accordingly done. The Law Officers of the Crown then gave it as their opinion, that "the power given to the Committee of Visitors by the 38th Section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, to order of their own authority additions, alterations, and improvements, the expense of which shall not exceed 400*l.* in any one year, has reference to the preceding Section 31, whereby it was provided that all plans, estimates, and contracts, should be subject to the approval of Courts of Quarter Sessions; and that the effect of Section 38 is to dispense with that approval where the expense to be incurred falls within the prescribed limit. That the subsequent Section 45 has reference, as indeed its language expressly declares, to *all plans for (inter alia)* enlarging or improving any Asylum, irrespective of the question of expense, and that consequently all such plans should be submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and approved by the Secretary of State. If the works done under Section 38 are either mere repairs, or alterations in matters of detail, not involving plans for the enlargement or improvement of the Asylum, they will not be within the 45th Section."

This opinion was forwarded to the Visitors of the Hull Asylum, the Secretary of State at the same time again calling upon them to submit the plans to us without further delay. The Visitors, however, still persisted in their view of the law, in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General taken on their own suggestion; and continued to argue the point in a most pertinacious way. Ultimately the

Secretary

PLANS FOR
STRUCTURAL
ALTERATIONS.

Secretary of State decided upon applying to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel the Committee of Visitors to submit the plans to the Commissioners in Lunacy. The question was argued on the 29th May 1865, but in the mean time the works had been completed, and the Court considered that if such were the case the application was too late. The Lord Chief Justice said, "It was clearly intended "that the plans should be submitted to the Home Secretary "prior to the commencement of the works, but they could "not compel it to be done after the completion of the works. "The Committee might be liable for consequences in not "having submitted the plans to the Home Secretary."

In August last it became necessary to draw the attention of the Visitors of the Somerset Asylum to considerable structural additions, including an additional wing for Male Patients, for which no plans had been submitted to this Board or the Secretary of State. The building of the wing alluded to had been for some time in progress, and the explanation given by the Visitors was to the effect that they acted under the impression that these additions had been included in a scheme for enlargement of the Asylum in 1859, the plans for which were duly approved. Upon further examination this, however, was found not to be the case. The plans for the enlargement of a cottage in connection with the farm buildings for the reception of Male Idiots, were admitted not to have been forwarded to the Commissioners; and the impression no doubt existed in the minds of the Visitors that as these additions were to be paid for out of the excess of payment charged for out-county Patients, without calling for a County Rate, they were exempted from compliance with the provisions of the 45th Section. We pointed out to them that in whatever way the charge for works in an Asylum is defrayed, the obligation for submitting plans of the same to the Commissioners, to be approved by the Secretary of State, still remained in force. We brought the whole matter under notice of Sir George Grey, and suggested that even at that late period (much of the building having been proceeded with) he should certify his approval of the plans. This he accordingly did, and at the same time remarked upon the irregularity of proceeding with works before the plans had been duly approved.

MEDICAL STA-
TISTICS.

The importance of adopting in all Asylums a uniform system of statistical tables and registers has long been felt by us, and we are glad to find that the subject has recently been again under the consideration of the Medico-Psychological

Psychological Association, at whose last meeting a Committee to whom it had been referred submitted forms of tables which were adopted and recommended for general use. These tables, confined to Medical Statistics, are simple in form, and only include the main and most important facts required to constitute a basis for more elaborate and detailed information.

The Superintendents of most County Asylums publish in their Annual Reports Tables more or less elaborate, and containing a large amount of valuable information. While, however, the facts recorded may be identical in many if not most of the reports, the form in which they are recorded varies so greatly that it becomes impossible to tabulate them for the purpose of showing general results.

In any future legislation it would no doubt be desirable, as suggested in the Report alluded to, so to revise the present "Registry of Admissions" as to include some of the more important particulars required, in order to obtain correct statistics of insanity. But in the meantime we trust that, with the view of facilitating statistical comparison, the Visitors and Superintendents of all Institutions for the Insane will not object to adopt the forms of tables recommended, which will be found in Appendix (I).

Table I. gives the numbers of admissions, re-admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the average numbers resident during the year; the sexes being distinguished under each head.

Table II. gives the same results for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation.

Table III. furnishes a history of the yearly results of treatment since the opening of the Asylum.

The table also embraces a column for the mean population, or average numbers resident in each year. In other columns are shown for each year the proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions; and the mean annual mortality, or the proportion of deaths, calculated on the average numbers resident. It is of the first importance that these two principal results under asylum treatment, when given, should be calculated on a uniform plan, and according to the methods here pointed out.

Table IV. gives a history of each year's admissions; how many, for example, of the patients admitted, say in 1855, have been discharged as cured, how many have died, and how many remain in the Asylum in 1865.

The value of this table in regard to the vexed question of the increase of insanity is evident. The table is adopted from the Somerset Asylum Reports.

Table V. shows the causes of death classified under appropriate heads. This form is adopted from the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, with some addition and modification. It appears sufficiently detailed for statistical purposes.

Table

MEDICAL
STATISTICS.

Table VI. gives the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered, and of those who have died during the year.

Uniformity in recording the ages of Patients on admission, the duration of the existing attack, and the form of mental disorder under which they labour, is also very desirable ; and it is to be hoped that the Medical Officers of Asylums may see the great importance of coming to some agreement upon these points. How far the table of the causes of death may require modification or extension will be a matter for subsequent consideration.

IRREGULARI-
TIES IN THE
DOCUMENTS
COMPRISED IN
NOTICES OF
ADMISSION.

Mention has been very often made in our Reports of the great numbers of irregularities found in Medical Certificates, as well as in other documents comprised in the notices of admission transmitted to this Office, upon the reception into Asylums, Hospitals, or Licensed Houses of persons alleged to be Insane. The object of our frequent recurrences to the subject has been to endeavour to obtain for it, from Medical Men and others interested, more serious and careful attention than has at all generally been paid to it hitherto. None possess greater importance. The forms required to be complied with, constitute the conditions on which alone the Legislature permits that any one shall be deprived of liberty as a person of unsound mind ; and grave penalties are incurred by everyone taking part in such a proceeding unaccompanied by these precautions. All who have in any way to deal with such matters should have it steadily impressed upon them, that any failure of strict compliance with the necessary forms gives to a Lunatic Person, upon recovery, the same claim to legal redress which a person never otherwise than sane would possess against the attempt to deprive him of his freedom ; and in affording all needful time for the correction of irregularities or mistakes, the Legislature has taken special pains to guard against the possibility of any such failure, with all its important consequences, resulting from mere accident or haste. Not, therefore, as a security to the alleged Lunatic only, but equally as a protection to those whose duty it is to place him under proper care, the provisions of the statutes were intended ; and the peril that arises most frequently to both, is less from any accident of error in the original forms, than from steps not being taken with sufficient promptitude to obtain the necessary amendment permitted by law.

With this view it is the first essential of all copies sent to this office that they should be *strictly accurate* copies. The object of their transmission within a limited date is to allow
of

of their being returned for correction if necessary ; and when any irregularities, no matter how apparently unimportant, are overlooked or silently removed in the copy made for our inspection, the opportunity for amendment is lost. It is the invariable practice of the Commissioners, at all Licensed Houses and Hospitals, to examine the originals of these documents ; and as invariably it is found that the existence of an irregularity is proof of a discrepancy in the copy deposited with us. It then only remains, if the error is material (and the instances are rare when it is not), that the Patient who has never been legally detained should be considered as discharged. Fresh certificates become necessary ; and it too often happens that it is then very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to obtain them.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE DOCUMENTS COMPRISED IN NOTICES OF ADMISSIONS.

To guard further against these dangers, we issued a circular in May 1865,* calling attention to the frequent occurrence of differences from the originals ; “ some in very minute particulars, others in more important respects,” in the copies of documents on the admission of Patients forwarded to our office ; strongly impressing upon all persons concerned, that without the strictest compliance with the requirements of the law in this respect, “ even to the smallest and apparently unimportant errors of orthography,” such copies ceased to have any value ; pointing out that all alterations in the original certificates, unless by the certifying Medical Men, with authentication by their initials, rendered them invalid ; and urging upon everyone the necessity of the earliest practicable transmission of all documents, to admit of reasonable time for suggested amendments. It is to be added, as a matter of very grave regret, that this circular has failed as yet to obtain from the persons to whom it has been addressed a degree of attention at all proportioned to its importance ; and, in the example that most recently has occurred, the Superintendent of an Asylum not only delayed to transmit for amendment a certificate returned for that purpose until too late to admit of the amendment being made, but took upon himself at the same time to inform us that as our opinion was opposed to that which he had himself formed in the matter, there was no alternative for him but the course he had taken. It became thereupon necessary to point out that the law had imposed upon him another alternative, namely, that of complying with its own provisions ; that the decision as to the sufficiency of orders and certificates rests with the Lunacy Board ; and that the course he had taken would not in future be allowed.

* Appendix(K).

When

IRREGULARITIES IN THE DOCUMENTS COMPRISED IN NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

When it is added that during the past year alone documents authorising the admission into Asylums or Licensed Houses of 10,158 Patients underwent minute examination in this department, and that as many as 1,858 Medical Certificates and other Statutory Papers, more or less gravely defective, had to be returned for amendment, the increasing urgency and great importance will be manifest of endeavouring to compel a more strict attention to the law.

CERTIFICATES SIGNED OUT OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Connected with this subject it also became necessary that we should point out, in the course of the past year, that certificates signed by medical men in Scotland, in Ireland, or in any place out of England and Wales, do not constitute a valid authority for the detention of Lunatic Patients under an Act which is expressly restricted to England and Wales. It had been the practice to receive within the time specified in the statute, the certificate of registered or other practitioners possessing the proper qualification set forth in it, even though they might have signed in a place not situate in England or Wales; but upon the Commissioners having had their attention called to a case in which the question was specially raised, it seemed to them to be among the strict requirements of the Lunacy Acts, that all persons signing a certificate should not merely be duly qualified under them, but should also, by residence within the jurisdiction, be responsible to the penalties expressed in them for irregularities contravening their provisions; and that a person against whom such penalties could not be recovered in the event of illegality or irregularity being found in the certificate signed by him, is not a person whose certificate is contemplated by the Act, or receivable under it. The Commissioners regret to have arrived at a decision which has been complained of as closing the door of English Asylums to the Patients of medical men practising in Scotland and Ireland, but the law leaves no alternative; and as this rule will in future be strictly enforced, it is necessary that all alleged Lunatic persons whom it may be desired to place in Hospitals or Licensed Houses within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, should first be brought to some place within that jurisdiction, with a view to the necessary personal examination before certificates can be signed.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SPRING RICE.

We have to report a change in our department occasioned by the resignation of the Secretary who for the last five years had ably discharged the important duties of that office. Upon
Mr.

Mr. William Spring Rice joining a different branch of the public service in December 1865, he was succeeded as Secretary to this Commission by Mr. Charles Palmer Phillips, of Lincoln's Inn, whose appointment received your Lordship's sanction.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips,*
Secretary.



A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
York, N. Riding -	Clifton, near York -	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon) -	7	13	20	262	218	480	500	60	58	118	25	38	63	23	37	60
„ W. Riding -	Wakefield -	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	540	575	1,115	1,115	161	202	363	61	105	166	51	94	145
Birmingham -	-	Green, T. (Surgeon) -	25	20	45	221	282	503	548	116	119	235	67	80	147	34	56	90
Bristol -	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.) -	4	3	7	101	95	196	203	47	39	86	30	23	53	26	17	43
Haverfordwest -	-	Phillips, E. P. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	11	16	27	27	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull -	-	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	62	57	119	119	27	23	50	15	12	27	12	9	21
Norwich -	-	Macpherson, S. H. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	37	51	88	88	15	18	33	9	13	22	1	12	13
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	Bensham, nr. Gateshead	Browne, J. C. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	Opened 24 June 1865 -			-	58	56	114	2	-	2	2	-	2
TOTAL - - -			107	101	208	10,085	11,992	22,077	22,285	3,713	3,755	7,468	1,730	1,863	3,593	1,107	1,423	2,530

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Devon - -	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	Lyle, T. (Surgeon) - -	29	31	60	- -	- -	- -	60	14	17	31	10	6	16	4	2	6
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Wood, A. J. (Dr.) - -	31	31	62	- -	- -	- -	62	21	12	33	12	12	24	2	4	6
Lancaster -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital -	Hargood, H. F. (Surgeon) -	28	27	55	- -	- -	- -	55	15	12	27	14	12	26	5	6	11
„ -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Mould, G. W. (Surgeon) -	52	45	97	- -	- -	- -	97	31	19	50	12	5	17	8	4	12
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon) - -	30	36	66	- -	- -	- -	66	12	14	26	6	7	13	3	4	7
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Ellis, Jas. (Dr.) - -	59	87	146	- -	- -	- -	(a) 146	35	79	114	34	69	103	13	35	48
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon) -	26	52	78	- -	- -	- -	78	7	10	17	5	6	11	3	5	8
Northampton -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Bayley, J. (Surgeon) - -	39	52	91	163	160	323	414	57	52	109	22	37	59	16	32	48
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.) - -	29	23	52	- -	- -	- -	52	9	9	18	6	7	13	3	3	6
Oxford - -	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon) -	27	29	56	- -	- -	- -	56	4	1	5	2	2	4	- -	1	1
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.) - -	66	57	123	- -	- -	- -	123	13	17	30	7	8	15	6	6	12
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Williams, W. R. (Dr.) - -	109	152	261	- -	- -	- -	261	83	102	185	60	82	142	38	57	95
„ - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.) - -	277	124	401	- -	- -	- -	401	50	27	77	22	11	33	1	- -	1
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital -	Needham, F. (Dr.) - -	84	54	138	18	22	40	178	19	20	39	19	8	27	12	7	19
„ - -	Retreat, York - -	Kitching, J. (Dr.) - -	49	80	129	- -	- -	- -	129	6	9	15	5	5	10	4	5	9
			935	880	1,815	181	182	363	2,178	376	400	776	236	277	513	118	171	289
	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Rae, Jas. (Dr.), Deputy Inspector General.	154	- -	154	- -	- -	- -	154	34	- -	34	11	- -	11	10	- -	10
	Fort Pitt, Chatham - -	Cockburn, J. B. (Dr.) - -	22	- -	22	- -	- -	- -	22	149	- -	149	151	- -	151	21	- -	21
	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.	Meyer, J. (Dr.) - -	214	95	309	- -	- -	- -	309	131	4	135	10	- -	10	10	- -	10
			390	95	485	- -	- -	- -	485	314	4	318	172	- -	172	41	- -	41

(a) Including one Female Patient, who was absent on trial, and erroneously omitted from last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																								Average Number Resident during 1865.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.											
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
44	21	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	19	256	215	471	490	35	48	83	—	—	—	11	2	13	14	20	34	267	233	500	York, N. Riding. York, W. Riding. Birmingham. Bristol. Haverfordwest. Hull. Norwich. Newcastle-on-Tyne.					
109	79	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531	593	1,124	1,124	65	122	187	—	—	—	9	4	13	11	16	27	537	589	1,126						
43	26	69	1	—	1	—	—	—	25	26	51	227	289	516	567	36	64	100	1	—	1	6	11	17	4	9	13	252	315	567						
16	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	105	101	206	209	8	10	18	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	6	14	105	99	204						
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	16	28						
13	6	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	62	123	123	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	5	61	60	121						
4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	53	92	92	6	9	15	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	39	50	89						
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	54	110	110	6	6	12	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1,414	1,103	2,517	9	4	13	—	—	—	109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	964	1,369	2,333	14	3	17	252	104	356	679	778	1,457	—	—	—						

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

Included in Total Lunatics.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																					Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.								
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.			
3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	37	67	—	—	—	67	2	7	9	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	29	33	62	St. Thomas's Hospital.			
7	1	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	33	30	63	—	—	—	63	5	4	9	7	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	33	29	62	Barnwood House.			
5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	25	49	—	—	—	49	5	5	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	50	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.			
14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	114	—	—	—	114	8	9	17	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	55	51	106	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.			
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	43	74	—	—	—	74	2	3	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	28	37	65	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.			
8	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	90	142	—	—	—	142	13	44	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	91	145	St. Luke's Hospital.			
1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	51	78	—	—	—	78	6	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	49	77	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.			
23	15	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	50	88	176	162	338	426	25	31	56	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	—	1	211	219	430	Northampton Hospital.		
4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	24	52	—	—	—	52	4	3	7	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	29	23	52	Nottingham Hospital.			
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	56	—	—	—	56	1	—	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	27	29	56	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.			
4	4	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	68	62	130	—	—	—	130	11	13	24	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	68	61	129	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.			
11	16	27	—	1	1	—	—	—	121	156	277	—	—	—	277	89	122	211	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	112	142	254	Bethlehem Hospital.			
7	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	134	432	—	—	—	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	127	412	Asylum for Idiots.			
9	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	58	132	19	23	42	174	5	8	13	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	101	74	175	York Lunatic Hospital.			
1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	82	131	—	—	—	131	2	4	6	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	49	80	129	Retreat, York.			
103	73	176	—	3	3	—	—	—	958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	178	263	441	35	26	61	5	2	7	1	—	1	—	—	—			
20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	—	157	—	—	—	157	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	160	Royal Naval Hospital.			
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—	19	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	Fort Pitt.			
12	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	98	421	—	—	—	421	54	25	79	—	—	—	323	98	421	19	13	32	299	96	395	State Criminal Asylum.		
33	1	34	1	—	1	—	—	—	499	98	597	—	—	—	597	70	25	95	—	—	—	323	98	421	19	13	32	—	—	—			

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield - - -	1	7	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ East - - -	The Friars - - -	Mrs. Nesbitt - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1
Bethnal Green - - -	*Bethnal House - - -	Dr. John Millar - - -	63	66	129	49	118(a)	167	296	108	123	231	60	81	141	29	22	51
Bow - - -	*Grove Hall - - -	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	222	57	279	20	88	108	387	95	54	149	36	41	77	14	17	31
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - - -	C. A. Elliott ; Dr. W. H. Diamond	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	3	3
Brompton - - -	Clarence Villa - - -	T. Forder (Surgeon) - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Earl's Court House - - -	Miss Burney and Dr. R. G. Hill	-	22	22	-	-	-	22	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	4	4
Brook Green - - -	Montague House - - -	Mrs. Roy - - -	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell - - -	*Camberwell House - - -	Dr. J. H. Paul - - -	49	79	128	84	119	203	331	52	57	109	26	48	74	7	14	21
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House - - -	Dr. Sutherland & E. Hall(Surg.)	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
„ - - -	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.	F. A. B. Bonney (Surgeon) - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - -	Dr. Tuke - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	21	16	2	18	10	2	12	6	2	8
Clapham - - -	The Retreat - - -	John Bush (Surgeon) - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	18	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	-	1
Clapton, Upper - - -	Brooke House - - -	Dr. H. Monro and Dr. G. G. Gardiner.	32	33	65	-	-	-	65	15	18	33	13	12	25	6	4	10
Fulham - - -	Munster House - - -	C. A. Elliott - - -	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	11	-	11	5	-	5	2	-	2
„ - - -	Normand House - - -	Miss Talfourd - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Otto House, North End - - -	Dr. Sutherland & Miss E. Dixon	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	4	4
Hackney - - -	London House - - -	Dr. Oxley and Mrs. Ayre - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2
„ - - -	Pembroke House - - -	Dr. Williams and Dr. Christie	122	15	137	-	-	-	137	9	1	10	3	1	4	-	-	-
Hammersmith - - -	Upper Mall House - - -	Mrs. Gale - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. Winn - - -	35	19	54	-	-	-	54	17	10	27	13	12	25	1	3	4
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - - -	Dr. H. Maudsley - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
„ - - -	Kent Lodge - - -	F. Waite - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - - -	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	16	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
„ - - -	Wood End Grove - - -	Dr. G. Stilwell and Mrs. Fenton.	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Hendon - - -	Hendon House - - -	Miss Dence - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	-	-
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - -	Drs. G. J. & H. Stilwell - - -	39	-	39	-	-	-	39	6	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1
Hoxton - - -	*Hoxton House - - -	Dr. W. J. Hunt - - -	33	56	89	49	105	154	243	44	56	100	14	45	59	2	22	24
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - -	Dr. E. Willett - - -	21	14	35	-	-	-	35	7	3	10	4	1	5	2	-	2
Kensington - - -	Kensington House - - -	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland(Surg.)	28	26	54	-	-	-	54	13	4	17	13	3	16	5	2	7
Kilburn - - -	51, Priory Road - - -	G. Moseley (Surgeon) - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyton - - -	Great House - - -	Mrs. Woods - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
Peckham - - -	*Peckham House - - -	Dr. Armstrong - - -	29	38	67	59	179	238	305	71	75	146	37	54	91	10	20	30
Southall - - -	Southall Park - - -	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers	10	8	18	-	-	-	18	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1
„ - - -	The Shrubbery - - -	Dr. and Mrs. Steward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoke Newington - - -	Grove House - - -	Dr. Atkins - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Northumberland House - - -	Mrs. Birkett - - -	27	30	57	-	-	-	57	12	8	20	8	7	15	3	4	7
Sanbury - - -	Halliford House - - -	Dr. Seaton - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	16	3	2	5	2	-	2	2	-	2
Twickenham - - -	Twickenham House - - -	Dr. H. W. and Mrs. Diamond	1	9	10	-	-	-	10	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
			812	673	1,485	261	609	870	2,355	487	455	942	249	346	595	91	126	217

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

(a) Omitting one Female Pauper Patient, previously discharged, and erroneously included in last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			H O U S E S.		
Total Number.			From Suicide.						P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.											
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	1	7	8	Derwentwater House.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	8	8	The Friars.			
19	18	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	73	141	73	135	208	349	26	56	82	8	7	15	1	-	1	6	6	12	180	220	400	126	201	327	Bethnal House.		
45	18	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	63	308	11	77	88	396	12	19	31	5	2	7	1	-	1	-	5	5	260	150	410	243	140	383	Grove Hall.		
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	20	20	Effra Hall.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	Clarence Villa.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	22	22	Earl's Court House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	11	-	11	Montague House.
25	11	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	83	133	84	113	197	330	5	8	13	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	132	198	330	Camberwell House.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	7	5	12	4	-	4	17	12	29	134	199	333	132	198	330	Blacklands House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	25	-	25	Elm House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10			
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	6	3	9	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	11	10	21	Manor House.		
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	18	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	28	9	8	17	The Retreat.		
3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	36	67	-	-	-	67	6	8	14	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39	78	30	36	66	Brooke House.		
5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28	-	-	-	28	1	-	1	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	28	-	28	Munster House.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	9	9	Normand House.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	2	2	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	30	30	Otto House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	13	13	London House.	
4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	14	138	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	16	146	122	14	136	Pembroke House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	5	5	Upper Mall House.		
4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	15	50	-	-	-	50	11	7	18	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	20	62	33	14	47	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	3	3	Lawn House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	Kent Lodge.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	9	Vine Cottage.		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	15	-	-	-	15	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	19	4	11	15	Hayes Park.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	18	18	Wood End Grove.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	11	11	Hendon House.		
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	4	-	4	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	41	-	41	Moorcroft House.		
22	15	37	-	-	-	1	-	1	34	51	85	56	106	162	247	8	11	19	3	5	8	6	2	8	-	-	-	90	160	250	87	158	245	Hoxton House.		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15	38	-	-	-	38	3	-	3	7	4	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	20	45	22	14	36	Wyke House.		
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	51	-	-	-	51	2	2	4	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	33	63	24	27	51	Kensington House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	51, Priory Road.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	6	6	Great House.		
24	20	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	40	74	64	178	242	316	16	29	45	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	100	220	320	95	216	311	Peckham House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	-	-	19	2	6	8	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	27	10	8	18	Southall Park.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	The Shrubby.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16	5	3	8	Grove House.		
1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	55	-	-	-	55	1	-	1	6	7	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	35	35	70	27	26	53	Northumberland House.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	18	-	-	-	18	3	4	7	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	22	5	11	16	Halliford House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13	1	10	11	Twickenham House.		
165	104	269	-	-	-	1	-	1	858	678	1,536	288	609	897	2,433	107	173	280	104	90	194	15	3	18	24	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Appendix (A.)—

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.									Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.					Number Recovered.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Beds	- -	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, H. (Surgeon)	- -	13	10	23	- -	- -	- -	23	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bucks	- -	Winslow Hall, Winslow	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	- -	2	5	7	- -	- -	- -	7	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Derby	- -	Wye House, Buxton	Dickson, T. & F. K. (Drs.)	- -	17	12	29	- -	- -	- -	29	13	12	25	10	7	17	6	6	12
Devon	- -	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Messrs.	- -	17	15	32	- -	- -	- -	32	2	9	11	2	7	9	1	4	5
Durham	- -	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	- -	26	15	41	- -	- -	- -	41	7	5	12	3	4	7	2	2	4
„	- -	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, C. D. & W. (Drs.)	- -	28	24	52	19	23	42	94	50	33	83	41	43	84	10	14	24
Essex	- -	Essex Hall, near Colchester	Millard, W.	- - - -	52	24	76	- -	- -	- -	76	15	4	19	12	8	20	- -	- -	- -
„	- -	Essex Hall Cottage, near Colchester.	Millard, W., and Mrs. Betts	- -	10	9	19	- -	- -	- -	19	5	5	10	3	2	5	- -	- -	- -
„	- -	Witham	Tomkin, T. M. (Surgeon)	- -	4	4	8	- -	- -	- -	8	3	5	8	2	3	5	2	1	3
Glamorgan	- -	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Pegge, Chas. (Surgeon)	- -	7	3	10	133	131	264	274	30	41	71	127	118	245	3	8	11
Gloucester	- -	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey, J. G. (Dr.)	- - - -	10	16	26	- -	- -	- -	26	1	3	4	- -	6	6	- -	3	3
„	- -	Fairford House, Fairford	Iles, Daniel	- - - -	23	20	43	- -	- -	- -	43	10	6	16	5	3	8	3	1	4
„	- -	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.)	- -	10	12	22	- -	- -	- -	22	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
„	- -	Moorend House, Charlton, near Cheltenham.	Holme, T., Mr.	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Licensed 17 October 1865			- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hants	- -	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	- -	18	23	41	- -	- -	- -	41	8	6	14	6	7	13	1	4	5
Herts	- -	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Rumball, A. G. (Surgeon)	- -	3	1	4	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„	- -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, F. M. (Dr.)	- -	5	4	9	- -	- -	- -	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kent	- -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W., & Harmer, W. M. (Dr.)	- -	9	3	12	- -	- -	- -	12	4	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„	- -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	- -	2	1	3	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„	- -	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, T. H. (Dr.)	- -	13	9	22	- -	- -	- -	22	3	2	5	- -	3	3	- -	2	2
Lancaster	- -	Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.	Bennett, E. A. (Surgeon)	- -	9	6	15	- -	- -	- -	15	3	5	8	3	4	7	2	3	5
„	- -	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs., and Lomas, D. H.	- -	9	7	16	- -	- -	- -	16	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	2	3

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

- - - - - PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																								Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.																	
			Act committed in Asylum.																						Act committed before Admission.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.							
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	-	1	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	13	10	23	Springfield House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18	30	2	5	7	Winslow Hall.					
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	33	-	-	-	33	8	9	17	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	24	20	44	17	13	30	Wye House.						
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	32	-	-	-	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	36	17	15	32	Plympton House.						
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	14	43	-	-	-	43	6	5	11	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	50	27	14	41	Dinsdale Park.						
14	2	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	30	24	54	12	11	23	77	17	14	31	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	60	60	120	45	41	86	Dunston Lodge.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	20	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	37	99	57	22	79	Essex Hall.						
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	26	12	9	21	Essex Hall Cottage.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	5	5	10	Witham.						
7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	29	46	75	85	6	11	17	-	-	-	7	3	10	5	3	8	150	120	270	111	99	210	Vernon House.					
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	36	10	14	24	Northwoods.						
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	21	48	-	-	-	48	4	3	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	70	26	20	46	Fairford House.						
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	29	10	12	22	Sandywell Park.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	Moorend House.						
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	37	-	-	-	37	3	2	5	3	4	7	1	-	1	-	-	25	25	50	18	22	40	Westbrook House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	3	1	4	Harpenden Hall.						
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	Hadham Palace.						
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	15	-	-	-	15	2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	20	10	3	13	North Grove House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	1	3	Tattlebury House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	24	-	-	-	24	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	32	14	8	22	West Malling Place.						
1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	-	14	-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	28	10	6	16	Marsden Hall.						
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	9	8	17	Clifton Hall.						

Appendix to Twentieth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Lancaster— <i>continued</i>	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Lister, E. (Dr.) - - -	34 (<i>a</i>)	26	60	46	24	70	130	106	72	178	67	48	115	18	14	32
„ - - -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J., and Owen, H. (Surgeon).	18	19	37	-	-	-	37	8	16	24	5	10	15	1	4	5
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., Watson, J. F. (Surgeons).	28	25	53	-	-	-	53	10	8	18	7	6	13	3	2	5
„ - - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Rackham, T. J. C. - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	14	4	2	6	1	1	2	-	-	-
Northampton - -	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thomas (Dr.) -	17	11	28	-	-	-	28	4	9	13	4	3	7	2	2	4
Shropshire - - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, Mrs. - - - {	12	1	13	-	-	-	13	6	1	7	3	1	4	1	1	2
„ - - -	Grove House, All Stretton.		-	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	2
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.) -	40	39	79	-	-	-	79	10	10	20	8	6	14	3	4	7
„ - - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G. (Dr.) - - -	28	16	44	-	-	-	44	4	7	11	6	2	8	4	1	5
„ - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon) -	18	15	33	-	-	-	33	4	1	5	5	1	6	4	1	5
„ - - -	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.) - -	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	1	1	-	22	22	-	-	-
„ - - -	Amberd House, near Taunton.	Woodforde F. H. (Dr.) - -	Licensed 4 April 1865			-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ - - -	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	Short, Miss M. - - -	Licensed 4 April 1865			-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford - - -	Moat House, Tamworth.	Woody, J. F. (Surgeon) -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs. - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Suffolk - - -	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Chevallier, Mrs. - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
„ - - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	Chevallier, B. (Dr.) - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
„ - - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Shaw, Mrs. - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ - - -	Colville House, Lowestoft.	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon) -	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-

* Houses in which paupers are received.

(a) The Return made last year of 35 private Male Patients appears to have been incorrect.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																								Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			H O U S E S.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.														
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
21	6	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	40	31	71	58	37	95	166	23	20	43	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	145	145	290	73	50	123	Haydock Lodge.					
1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	22	42	-	-	-	42	5	6	11	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	52	19	21	40	Tue Brook Villa.					
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27	57	-	-	-	57	11	8	19	8	3	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	30	60	29	25	54	Heigham Hall.					
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	17	-	-	-	17	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	9	5	14	The Grove, Catton.					
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	31	-	-	-	31	2	5	7	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	41	16	13	29	Abington Abbey Re- treat.					
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	14	-	-	-	14	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	18	12	2	14	Stretton House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	12	12	Grove House.					
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	82	-	-	-	82	12	8	20	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	100	41	39	80	Brislington House.					
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	20	46	-	-	-	46	4	2	6	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	50	26	19	45	Longwood House, near Bristol.					
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	31	-	-	-	31	1	3	4	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	17	15	32	Bailbrook House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed and Patients transferred to Amberd House							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairwater House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	Amberd House.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	6	Downside Lodge.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	4	4	Moat House.					
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	6	6	Barr House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	3	7	Aspall Hall.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	4	1	5	The Grove.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	2	4	Belle Vue House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colville House.					

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.						Admissions during the Year 1865.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.											
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.				Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.							
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Surrey	- -	Great Foster House, Eggham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T., and Rouse, L. R. H. (Surgs.).	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
"	- -	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Sells, T. J., and Wilson, W. S. (Surgeons).	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
"	- -	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sussex	- -	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, Samuel (Dr.)	30	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	54	7	6	13	4	4	8	2	2	4
"	- -	Church Hill House, Brighton.	Foreman, Mrs.	-	-	-	Licensed, 17 March 1865.			-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	- -	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	1	1
"	- -	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	10	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	2	7	1	1	2	-	-	-
"	- -	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	- -	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, (Mrs.)	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	1
Wilts	- -	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushman, J. S., Haynes, S. L., and Haynes, Josh. (Drs.).	27	30	57	-	-	-	-	-	57	9	9	18	8	9	17	1	4	5
"	- -	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), Finch, W. C., Jun. (Surg.), & J. A. Lush (Dr.).	287	63	350	39	37	76	426	51	38	89	105	17	122	12	10	22	-	-
"	- -	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-
"	- -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, C. (Dr.)	15	11	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	5	9	2	-	2	2	-	2
"	- -	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	13	20	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	8	6	14	3	2	5	1	2	3
Worcester	- -	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	17	13	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	2	2
York, E. R.	-	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
"	-	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	24	14	38	-	-	-	-	-	38	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	1	3
York, N. R.	-	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
York, W. R.	-	Mount Stead, near Leeds	Smith, S. (Surgeon), and Smith, G. P. (Dr.).	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	12	20	10	7	17	3	1	4

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.								
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
York, W.R.— <i>contd.</i>	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	Parker, James - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
„ -	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Pearson, Robert - - -	10	9	19	-	-	1	1	20	7	6	13	5	4	9	1	1	2
„ -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon) -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
York, City -	Lawrence House, York -	Pumphrey, W. - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -			979	690	1,669	237	216	453	2,122	431	406	837	476	395	871	94	111	205	

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			Discharges during the Year 1865.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.					
								Act committed in Asylum.												Act committed before Admission.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
County and Borough Asylums - -	107	101	208	10,085	11,992	22,077	22,285	3,713	3,755	7,468	1,730	1,863	3,593	1,107	1,423	2,530	1,414	1,103	2,517	9	4	13	-	-	-
Hospitals - - - - -	935	880	1,815	181	182	363	2,178	376	400	776	236	277	513	118	171	289	103	73	176	-	3	3	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	812	673	1,485	261	609	870	2,355	487	455	942	249	346	595	91	126	217	165	104	269	-	-	-	1	-	1
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	979	690	1,669	237	216	453	2,122	431	406	837	476	395	871	94	111	205	100	57	157	6	2	8	-	-	-
	2,833	2,344	5,177	10,764	12,999	23,763	28,940	5,007	5,016	10,023	2,691	2,881	5,572	1,410	1,831	3,241	1,782	1,337	3,119	15	9	24	1	-	1
Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.	390	95	485	-	-	-	485	314	4	318	172	-	172	41	-	41	33	1	34	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -	3,223	2,439	5,662	10,764	12,999	23,763	29,425	5,321	5,020	10,341	2,863	2,881	5,744	1,451	1,831	3,282	1,815	1,338	3,153	16	9	25	1	-	1

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																		Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.									
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	3	7				
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	21	-	1	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	9	10	19				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	4	1	5				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	4	8				
100	57	157	6	2	8	-	-	-	907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	156	174	330	104	59	163	159	32	191	49	11	60	—	—	—				
																														Greta Bank.				
																														Grove House.				
																														Lime Tree House.				
																														Lawrence House.				

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	964	1,369	2,333	14	3	17	252	104	356	679	778	1,457	County and Borough Asylums.
958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	178	263	441	35	26	61	5	2	7	1	-	1	Hospitals.
858	678	1,536	288	609	897	2,433	107	173	280	104	90	194	15	3	18	24	24	48	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	156	174	330	104	59	163	159	32	191	49	11	60	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,832	2,445	5,277	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,272	1,405	1,979	3,384	257	178	435	431	141	572	753	813	1,566	
499	98	597	-	-	-	597	70	25	95	-	-	-	323	98	421	19	13	32	Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.
3,331	2,543	5,874	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,869	1,475	2,004	3,479	257	178	435	754	239	993	772	826	1,598	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B). NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. New Licenses :

The Shrubby, Southall. To Dr. J. B. Steward and Mrs. A. Steward.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c. :

(1.) Elm House, Chelsea. Mr. Bonney is now the sole Licensee.

(2.) Moorcroft House, Hillingdon. Mrs. Stilwell has ceased to be Co-licensee.

(3.) Lawn House, Hanwell. Dr. H. Maudsley has become Licensee, *vice* Dr. J. Conolly.

(4.) Northumberland House, Stoke Newington. Dr. George Birkett died in February last, and Mrs. Birkett is now the sole Licensee.

(5.) Twickenham House, Twickenham. Mrs. T. Diamond has become Co-licensee.

PROVINCIAL.

1. New Licenses :

(1.) Moorend House, Charlton, near Cheltenham. To Mr. Thomas Holmes.

(2.) Amberd House, near Taunton. To Dr. F. H. Woodforde, formerly of Fairwater House, Taunton.

(3.) Downside Lodge, Midsomer-Norton, Bath. To Miss Mary Short.

(4.) Upper House, Combe Down, Bath. To Miss Bessie Long.

2. Licenses expired and houses closed :

(1.) Fairwater House, near Taunton. Dr. F. H. Woodforde. Patients removed to Amberd House, Taunton.

(2.) Colville House, Lowestoft. Mr. D. F. Tyerman.

(3.) Great Foster House, Egham. Messrs. Furnivall. House closed.

3. Changes of Proprietorship, &c. :

(1.) Plympton House, Plympton. Dr. Langworthy died last year, and the House is now under the superintendence of Mr. G. Rummin.

(2.) Harpenden Hall, near St. Alban's. Mr. A. G. Rumball has become sole Licensee.

(3.) North Grove House, Hawkhurst. The name of Mr. W. M. Harmer has been added to the License as co-Licensee.

(4.) Heigham Hall, near Norwich. Mr. W. P. Nichols and Mr. J. F. Watson are now sole Licensees.

(5.) Stretton House, Church Stretton and Grove House, All Stretton. In consequence of the death of Dr. Bakewell these Houses are now under the superintendence of Mrs. Bakewell and Mr. R. Wilding.

(6.) Lea Pale House, near Guildford. Mr. W. S. Wilson, Surgeon, has become co-Licensee, *vice* Mr. G. P. Phillips.

(7.) Church Hill House, Brighton. Since the death of Dr. Foreman this House has been under the superintendence of his widow, Mrs. Foreman.

(8.) Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Mr. Joseph Haynes has become co-Licensee.

(9.) Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead. Drs. C. D. and W. Garbutt have become Licensees, *vice* Mr. Cornelius Garbutt, deceased.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	Arlesey, Baldock - - -	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury - - -	5 8	- 9	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 1	- - -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	Fulbourn - - - - -	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7
Chester - - - - -	Chester - - - - -	3 9	- 11	1 9	- 7	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	including wine, &c.	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Near Carlisle - - - - -	4 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - -	4 4	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	- 9	- 1	- 1	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover, near Derby - - -	4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2	- 5	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dorset - - - - -	Near Dorchester - - - - -	3 7	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield - - - - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	5 1	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Glamorgan - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - -	5 3	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - -	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	5 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hants - - - - -	Knole, near Fareham - - -	5 -	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone -	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - - - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$
" - - - - -	Rainhill, near Liverpool - - -	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 8	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Included with Provisions.
" - - - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester - -	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 -	1 6	- 8	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leicester - - - - -	Leicester - - - - -	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln - -	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9	- 2	- 1	- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2
Middlesex - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - - -	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -	2 2	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	- 4
" - - - - -	Hanwell - - - - -	4 5	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 -	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1865.

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
- 7½	2 6½	8 1½	8 4½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance Account - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 3½	- 10½	9 5½	8/2, 8/9, and 9/4	9/11, 10/6, and 11/1	15/ and 12/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance, and Building and Repairs.	Bucks.
- 2	- 3½	8 11½	9 -	13 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 2½	- 1½	8 3½	8 2	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Chester.
- 2½	- 1	8 3½	8 3½	10 6	From 12/6 to 31/6	Repairs and Alterations - -	Maintenance, and Repairs and Alterations.	Cornwall.
- 4	- 6½	9 1½	8/6 9/ and 9/6	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 2½	- 1½	8 2	8 2	12 10	From 12/6 to 46/	Furnishing - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Me- rioneth.
- 2½	- 1½	9 5½	9/ and 11/4	12 -	12/ and 14/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
- 3	- ½	9 4½	9 3	12 9	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Devon.
- 5	- - -	7 9½	7 8½	From 11/ to 12/6	From 10/ to 14/	Building and Furnishing - -	Maintenance, and Building and Furnishing.	Dorset.
- 1½	1 -	9 3½	9 6	12/ and 14/	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 2½	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 9½	9 9	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
- 4½	- 8	10 11½	12 -	12 -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Glamorgan.
- ½	- 3	8 3½	8 9	12 -	12 -	Building - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Gloucester.
- 3½	- 11½	8 5½	8 2	10/2, 11/2, 12/2 and 14/	12/ and 14/	Building - - - -	Maintenance and Building	Hants.
- 3½	- 1½	10 2	9/11 and 10/6	13/1½ and 13/8½	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Kent.
- 1	- ¾	7 7½	7 7	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
- 17/8	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 1½	8 9	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	„ Rainhill.
- 2½	- - -	8 7	7 7	12/3 and 14/	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	„ Prestwich.
- 8½	- 7	8 3	8 -	14 -	From 15/ to 42/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester.
- 2½	- 4½	8 2½	8 2½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
- 3	- ¾	9 9½	9 8½	14 -	- - -	General Funds - - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
- 3½	- ½	9 8	9 7½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	„ Hanwell.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,							
COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny - - - -	s. d. 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. - 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	s. d. - - $\frac{7}{8}$	s. d. - - $\frac{7}{8}$	s. d. - 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	s. d. - 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Norfolk - - - - -	Thorpe, near Norwich - -	4 9	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	including wine, &c. - - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	Included with Provisions. - 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Northumberland - - - -	Cottingwood, near Morpeth -	5 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Notts - - - - -	Nottingham - - - - -	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	1 9	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4
Oxford and Berks - - - -	Littlemore, near Oxford - -	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salop and Montgomery - - -	Bicton, near Shrewsbury - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	(a) - 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	including wine, &c. - - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Somerset - - - - -	Wells - - - - -	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stafford - - - - -	Stafford - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Suffolk - - - - -	Burntwood, near Lichfield - -	5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- 2	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Melton, near Woodbridge - -	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- -
Surrey - - - - -	Near Tooting - - - - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sussex - - - - -	Hayward's Heath - - - - -	2 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 - $\frac{3}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Warwick - - - - -	Hatton, near Warwick - - -	4 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Wilts - - - - -	Near Devizes - - - - -	3 4	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Worcester - - - - -	Powick, near Worcester - -	3 7	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	1 -	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5
York, N. Riding - - - - -	Clifton, near York - - - -	3 10	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ W. Riding - - - - -	Wakefield - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	(a) 1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- -	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham - - - - -	- - - - -	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol) -	- - - - -	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	including wine, &c. - -	- 4	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haverfordwest - - - - -	- - - - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -
Hull - - - - -	- - - - -	3 6	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1

(a) Including bedding.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1865—*continued.*

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1 - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 9	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 1	9 11	9 11	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Northumberland.
- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 -	12/ and 14/	- - -	General Account - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1	8 10	8 9	8/9, 12/3, and 14/	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	8 3	8 2	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13/5 and 14/	Building and Repairs - -	General Account - -	Somerset.
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 6	8/3, 9/2, and 10/3	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Stafford.
- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 2	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ Burntwood.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 6	12 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
- 1	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 -	9 -	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
- 1	- - -	9 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 9	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	10 6	Building - - - -	Maintenance and Building	Warwick.
- 8	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4	8 - $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6	12 6	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Worcester.
- 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7	12/3 and 12/10	12/10, 14/7, and 31/6	Maintenance and Improvements	Maintenance and Improvements.	York, N. Riding.
- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3	8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	14 -	From 8/9 to 21/	Improvements - - - -	Maintenance and Improvements.	Birmingham.
1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 -	14 -	20 -	General Account - - -	General Account - -	Bristol.
- 3	- - -	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3	8 3	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Haverfordwest.
2 1	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 6	12 6	- - -	General Account - - -	- - - - -	Hull.

Appendix (D.)

- - - - -

HOSPITALS.

- - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost

- - -

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
DEVON : St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	696	-	-	317	2	3	1,205	5	11½	242	19	10	21	18	11	229	9	10
GLOUCESTER : Barnwood House, near Gloucester.	484	2	-	584	11	6	1,747	13	9	417	3	-	20	16	-	207	7	-
LANCASTER : Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260	-	-	365	-	-	1,365	8	7	283	13	6	5	-	-	181	7	2

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1865.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
135 7 10	257 9 3	3,105 13 10¼	Stationery, papers, and advertising Artisans - - - - - Rates, taxes, and water supply - Miscellaneous - - - - - TOTAL - - £.	35 11 2 87 7 3 49 15 7 84 15 3 257 9 3
364 18 10	1,171 5 5	4,997 17 6	Laundresses - - - - - Books, printing, stationery, &c. - Rates, taxes, and tithes - - - Gardens, greenhouse, and grounds, &c. New works, repairs, painting, &c. - New waggonette - - - - - Carriage, portorage, insurance, bank charges, water, &c. &c. TOTAL - - £.	276 15 5 54 15 11 40 6 9 191 8 7 388 17 4 55 - - 164 1 5 1,171 5 5
298 11 10	509 14 11	3,268 16 -	Soap and soda - - - - - Straw - - - - - Earthenware and glass - - - Brushes and white coopery - - Books, printing, and stationery - Ironmongery - - - - - Surgical instruments - - - - Garden - - - - - Hire of carriage - - - - - Repairs - - - - - Water rate - - - - - Insurance - - - - - Incidentals - - - - - TOTAL - - £.	18 - - 6 12 4 19 5 11 14 15 10 32 11 3 47 11 5 1 9 6 35 - - 19 5 - 190 5 5 9 8 3 9 5 - 106 5 - 509 14 11

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
LANCASTER— <i>continued</i> .	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (a).	958 11 2	1,293 10 4	3,126 8 1	631 13 —	14 19 2	408 10 9
LINCOLN :						
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	292 — —	466 10 8	1,292 2 7	166 2 6	21 4 2	176 18 1
MIDDLESEX :						
St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital.	1,164 4 3	1,162 4 3	3,242 16 1	656 19 6	70 2 —	669 8 8

(a) These accounts are made up for the year ended 24th June 1865.

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
773 13 3	2,383 14 5	9,591 - 2	Farm, less articles sold and consumed 515 8 9 Soap - - - - - 60 9 8 Stationery, printing, &c. - - 90 14 11 Repairs, painting, &c. - - 426 10 4 Carriage, &c - - - - 133 1 6 Rates, taxes, and insurance - - 138 18 3 Interest and law charges - - 70 15 4 Sundries - - - - - 157 4 9 Outlay for patients - - - 790 10 11 TOTAL - - £. 2,383 14 5	1 14 8
162 16 2	126 10 5	2,704 4 7	Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - 14 2 3 Soap - - - - - 35 18 9 Starch, blue, &c. - - - 6 10 3 Straw - - - - - 1 4 - Sundries - - - - - 12 9 5 Books, periodicals, printing, stationery, &c. 51 5 9 Patients' amusements - - - 5 - - TOTAL - - £. 126 10 5	- 16 -
377 11 11	628 11 4	7,971 18 -	Pension to late Steward and Matron. 50 - - Books, periodicals, &c. - - 52 14 6 Soap, soda, &c. - - - 203 1 - Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - 51 12 - Gardener's work - - - 21 2 - Amusements for patients - - 36 1 - Stationery, &c. - - - 176 9 3 Miscellaneous - - - 37 - 7 TOTAL - - £. 628 11 4	1 - 10½

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK :						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 - -	176 7 9	1,150 6 1	157 8 10	- -	102 18 8
NORTHAMPTON :						
Northampton Ge- neral Lunatic Hospital.	1,485 1 4	1,473 13 9	5,805 16 1	989 7 6	101 15 -	823 1 -
NOTTINGHAM :						
Nottingham Luna- tic Hospital.	350 - -	392 16 10½	1,183 1 1	233 14 -	18 8 -	243 3 2½
OXFORD :						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Ox- ford.	424 5 -	392 9 1	1,169 - 9½	193 7 6	18 16 2	215 10 3½

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.			Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).			TOTAL.			* Extras and Miscellaneous.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.			
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
60	19	8	228	7	11	2,190	8	11	Garden work and labour - -	44	4	6	-	10	10½
									Laundry work - - - -	37	15	6			
									Earthenware, brushes, &c. - -	32	19	7½			
									Books, printing, stationery, &c. -	16	8	1			
									Baking, straw, &c. - - - -	42	6	3			
									Carpets, table linen, &c. - -	30	10	8			
									Miscellaneous - - - -	24	3	3½			
									TOTAL - - - £.	228	7	11			
704	13	-	1,814	17	1	13,198	4	9	Gratuities to late officers - -	300	-	-	-	12	-¼
									Fees for Visiting Physicians - -	253	1	-			
									Water - - - - -	8	12	-			
									Clothing - - - - -	817	7	-			
									Books, stationery, stamps, &c. -	157	10	11			
									Keep of carriage horses - - -	55	8	6			
									Gardeners - - - - -	97	10	-			
									Incidentals - - - - -	125	7	8			
									TOTAL - - - £.	1,814	17	1			
310	15	6	494	5	6	3,226	4	1½	Water - - - - -	38	3	1	1	3	8½
									Garden and land - - - - -	214	15	11			
									Stationery, &c. - - - - -	66	19	6			
									Rents, insurance, taxes - - -	49	7	10			
									Repairs - - - - -	74	14	-			
									Sundries - - - - -	50	5	2			
									TOTAL - - - £.	494	5	6			
217	16	3	342	9	10½	2,973	14	11	Books, printing, and stationery -	41	10	7	1	-	5
									Annuity and pension - - - -	80	-	-			
									Laundry stores - - - - -	27	3	7			
									Barley, meal, &c. - - - - -	34	16	6			
									Farmyard, garden, and out-door labour.	72	16	-½			
									Medical substitute - - - - -	25	-	-			
									Incidental and miscellaneous -	61	3	2			
									TOTAL - - - £.	342	9	10½			

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
STAFFORD:																		
Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	665	-	-	1,174	12	6	3,149	13	10	1,018	4	10	30	8	2	496	5	-
SURREY:																		
Bethlehem Hospital	2,079	2	-	1,823	17	-	4,610	18	6	1,269	6	6	133	11	-	1,178	5	6
Asylum for Idiots, Earlwood, near Reigate.	1,275	3	11	744	18	6	6,479	-	9	329	1	5	77	3	5	1,533	5	9

during the Year ending 31 December 1865 --continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
646 17 9	4,308 - 5	11,489 2 6 (a)	Farm and grounds, including rent - 1,220 2 1½ Stationery - - - - - 125 10 6 Rates and Taxes - - - - - 50 13 9½ Servants' clothing - - - - - 50 1 3 Mops, brooms, &c. - - - - - 11 5 - Patients' clothing (reimbursed) - 1,144 15 7 Building and repairs - - - - - 1,579 14 5 Insurance - - - - - 33 17 1 Incidentals - - - - - 92 - 8 TOTAL - - £. 4,308 - 5	1 3 9¼
1,746 4 5	2,182 16 8	15,024 1 7	Washing - - - - - 926 3 - Printing and stationery - - - - - 254 3 5 Books - - - - - 37 17 - Clothing - - - - - 493 15 11 Incidentals - - - - - 470 17 4 TOTAL - - £. 2,182 16 8	1 2 8
1,004 16 6	5,613 3 2	17,056 13 5	Clothing - - - - - 1,878 10 2 Washing - - - - - 553 3 2 Office salaries, wages, housekeeping, sundries, printing, advertise- ments, postages, stationery, re- pairs, travelling, insurances, rates, taxes, &c. - - - - - 3,181 9 10 TOTAL - - £. 5,613 3 2	- 12 4

(a) Less miscellaneous receipts, 662 l. 13 s. 1 d.

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
YORK:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
York Lunatic Hos- pital. (a)	866 - -	765 15 4	3,120 4 3	633 2 -	29 1 8	348 17 2
The Retreat, York (b)	1,100 - -	1,100 14 -	3,377 5 6	276 3 11	29 14 4	466 12 9

(a) These accounts are made up for the year ended 31 May 1865.
(b) These accounts are made up for the year ended 31 March 1866.

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.			Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).			TOTAL.			* Extras and Miscellaneous.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.			
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
659	4	3	863	5	3	7,285	9	11	Clothing for contract patients -	332	14	9	-	16	2
									Printing, books, stationery, &c. -	99	1	9			
									Insurance - - - - -	206	1	7			
									Water - - - - -	81	11	2			
									Soap - - - - -	73	16	-			
									Carriage and horses - - -	70	-	-			
									TOTAL - - - £.	863	5	3			
296	16	2	365	13	2	7,012	19	10	Painting and library - - -	76	4	2	1	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
									Use of carriage and horses - -	160	-	-			
									Soap - - - - -	65	-	-			
									Incidentals - - - - -	64	9	-			
									TOTAL - - - £.	365	13	2			

Appendix (E.)

VISITATION of PAUPER LUNATICS in ASYLUMS by Committees of Guardians.

Sir,

Town Hall, Hull, 24 June 1865.

Appendix (E.)

I have the honour to address to you (for the information of Sir George Grey, Secretary of State) the following statement in reply to your letter of the 13th instant, containing communications from the Commissioners in Lunacy and the Sculcoates Board of Guardians, as to the extent of the powers vested in Boards of Guardians under the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," and the Committee trust that the course they have adopted heretofore will be found to be not only consistent with the requirements of the law, but also in accordance with the prudent and judicious supervision of the Asylum and its Inmates, which they may fairly be called upon to exercise in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

The Commissioners state "that they entertain no doubt whatever "that the plain intent and meaning of the Legislature was, by the "terms used in the 65th section, to secure for the Guardians access "to their Paupers at all reasonable times in the Wards where they "live, with a view to such examination as may satisfy them of the "propriety and the sufficiency of the accommodation afforded; and "that it is clear that the Superintendent of the Hull Borough "Asylum exceeded his authority in refusing to give the Guardians "of the Sculcoates Union permission to enter the Wards of the "Asylum in which the Paupers of that Union are placed with "other Inmates, and where habitually they pass their time."

The Committee regret that the provisions of the 65th section of the Act of Parliament referred to do not appear to them to admit the construction contended for by the Commissioners so clearly as seems to be supposed. The power in the 65th section is "to visit and examine any or every Pauper Lunatic confined in such Asylum," with a limitation, however, that the "visit or examination is only to extend to the Paupers chargeable to the Union of the Visiting Guardians," which does not appear consistent with visiting in such a way as must of necessity involve a visit to all the Paupers in the Asylum, irrespective of the Union they belong to. The Committee conceive that the power is intended to enable Guardians to visit and examine the Paupers of their Union so as to ascertain their personal appearance and condition, and to give the Guardians an opportunity of hearing from the Paupers (Lunatics though they are), whatever statements they may wish to make, so that, if needful, reference may be made by the Guardians to the Superintendent, or to the Committee of the Asylum, or to the Commissioners. The Committee beg to refer the Secretary of State to the communication of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, dated 16th June, 1865, sent herewith,

herewith, marked (A)*, setting forth the origin of the system (as to the statutory visits of Guardians), adopted in the Hull Asylum for many years past as affording every proper means to the Guardians to visit and examine all or any of their Patients (in a manner the most convenient to the Guardians, and wholly unobjectionable as regards the other Patients in the Asylum), without the risk of evils heretofore found to be incident to permitting four or five, and in some instances a still greater number, of the Guardians to visit their
Lunatic

Appendix (E.)

* (A)

Borough Lunatic Asylum, Kingston-upon-Hull,
Hull, 12 May 1865.

Dear Sir,

A deputation of Sculcoates Guardians, consisting of Messrs. Sykes, Sissons, Bolter, and Coates, accompanied by Mr. Preston, R.O., came this morning for the purpose of visiting the Asylum and their Patients.

In the first place I objected to Mr. Preston seeing any of the Patients; in the second, on being questioned by Mr. Sykes whether I would allow the Patients to be visited in their wards, I replied in the negative, except in two instances in which the Patients were confined to their beds; and, thirdly, on his asking if I would allow an inspection of the provisions and stock of clothing, I also replied in the negative. These, I said, were my instructions, upon receiving which they departed without seeing any of their Patients.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. W. Casson.*

James H. Gresham, Esq.

Borough Lunatic Asylum, Kingston-upon-Hull,
Hull, 19 May 1865.

Sir,

WHEN the Hull Guardians visit the Asylum, I have all their Male Patients collected in one room, and all their Females in another. This plan facilitates and shortens their duties, and for which they have thanked and complimented me. They never ask to see, nor do they see, the food and stock of clothing.

The Sculcoates Guardians have not paid for Heenan Wills' maintenance, &c., for the past quarter.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *F. W. Casson.*

James H. Gresham, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Borough Asylum, Hull, 16 June 1865.

Relative to the last visit of the Sculcoates Guardians to the Asylum on the 12th of May, when I refused to allow them to examine their Patients in the Wards because they were mixed with other Patients belonging to Hull and other Parishes, I beg to state that some years ago Guardians of an Union came to the Asylum for the purpose of inspecting their Paupers, but in addition to so doing they exceeded their duties by examining and inquiring into the circumstances of other Patients, thereby causing, as the Visitors will remember, much excitement amongst them. My instructions then were that for the future I should not allow any Guardians to see any Patients except such as belonged to the Parishes they represented, and since that time it has been my practice to cause all Patients belonging to an Union for inspection of its Guardians during their visits, to be collected together in a Ward, separate from all the other Inmates. This mode was adopted on the occasion of the visit of the Sculcoates Guardians on the 13th of January last, and although it did not meet their approval, I have been complimented and thanked by the Hull Guardians for doing exactly the same during their visits, which not only facilitates their duties, but prevents confusion amongst the Patients; and I still adhere to the opinion that when five or six Guardians desire to inspect a certain number of our inmates who are classified with others, this plan of separation is attended with less inconvenience to Guardians, and less annoyance, inconvenience, and confusion to Patients. I may remark that the Hull Guardians have visited their Paupers in the Asylum at least once every three months, whilst the Sculcoates Guardians have not paid six visits

Appendix (E.) Lunatic Paupers when mixed indiscriminately with the Paupers of other Parishes and Unions.

It must be borne in mind that the persons of the Paupers are individually unknown to the Guardians, and require identification ; and even when identified, the difficulties of uninterruptedly conversing with their own Paupers, when mixed with many others, would be almost, if not quite, insuperable ; while the attempt to do so under such circumstances would only produce a general confusion and excitement, which past experience has shown to be to the last degree undesirable.

As to the power claimed by the Sculcoates Guardians of inspecting the food and clothing, the Commissioners have their doubts ; while the Committee conceive that under the terms used in the 65th section there is not the semblance of a pretext upon which to found such a claim, nor are they aware of any circumstances to justify the assertion of the Commissioners that a refusal to permit the exercise of the power (which the Commissioners themselves admit is doubtful, and the existence of which is denied *in toto* by the Committee) “ can only arise from a spirit antagonistic to that of the 65th section, “ with a view as far as possible of defeating its intention.” [Omission is here made of remarks not bearing upon the material points raised, but relating to the offence given previously to the Committee by objections of the Guardians to the food supplied to their Paupers.]

In reference to the remarks of the Commissioners as to the words “ except when the Medical Officer is at home and able to see the “ Guardians,” occurring in the latter part of the letter of the Committee to the Guardians of the 20th day of January 1865, the Commissioners have not forwarded to the Secretary of State an Entry in the Asylum Minute Book by one of the Committee, which was sent to the Commissioners immediately after their visit on February 28, is now enclosed, marked (B.)* In reference to Mr. Chatham’s Letter to you of the 31st May 1865, the

visits in 16 years, and the visit they made when I was ill in bed, on the 13th of last January, was the first they had made for many years. [Some paragraphs follow referring to the objections made to the meat supplied for Patients.] I will add, in conclusion, that during the many visits made to the Asylum by the Hull Guardians they have never had any cause to find fault with the treatment or food of their Patients under my care.

J. H. Gresham, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. W. Casson.

* (B.) What the Committee intended to convey to the Guardians by the words “ except when the Medical Officer is at home and able to see them,” was “ *unless the Medical Officer has the means of communicating with them, reserved to him by the 65th Section.*” Under that section the Guardians have the power of visiting their patients. By section 65, one of the restrictions upon the visits of the Guardians is that, if the Medical Officer “ deliver to the Guardians ” his reasons in writing why any Lunatic should not be visited, then the Medical Officer may refuse such visit, &c.

I feel sure that the Committee will agree that the Medical Officer must be assumed to be always available for the performance of his duty, as stated by the Commissioners ; but *legally* he may be so, and still be absent from the Asylum for short periods, and if without notice of a visit, the Guardians should select one of these short absences from the Asylum as a fitting opportunity to exercise their powers

the Committee have only to remark, that the insinuation that there has ever been the slightest "seclusion and secrecy" practised towards the Sculcoates Guardians or any one else, is wholly unfounded.

The Committee object to admitting (against their conviction to the contrary) that any power is vested in the Guardians under the 65th section to do more than visit and examine their own Pauper Patients, and the Committee submit that the power thus given to the Guardians does not include the power of insisting (as a right) upon visiting the various Wards, &c., &c., where such Pauper Patients may be distributed among the Paupers of other Unions, Parishes, &c.; but at the same time the Committee have never known an instance of anyone being refused an order to visit every part of the Asylum, and to see the food, &c., &c., who has applied to any Member of the Committee. On the contrary, the Committee are glad to afford every proper facility of inspecting the Asylum, &c., &c., reserving only to themselves the power (where it is desired not only to visit the Asylum generally, but also to communicate with any of the Patients) of making provision that the convenience of the other Patients should not be needlessly interfered with, and that confusion and disorder should be prevented. On this ground alone the present practice has been introduced of collecting all the Patients of any Union in one of the Airing Yards or large rooms or Wards of the Asylum, whenever Guardians pay their statutory visits, so that they may communicate with the Patients freely, without being interfered with or by incommoding other Patients to whom such statutory visits are not made.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot help stating their feeling that the objections to a visit, and also at the same time to an examination of the Sculcoates Patients by a large or any number of Guardians in their own Wards when mixed with numerous other Patients, is open to so many grave objections that they trust the resolution they passed on the 10th day of June instant, will be considered by the Secretary of State to meet the fair requirements of the Law. If the Sculcoates Guardians merely desired to pass through the various Wards of the Asylum in order to notice the appearance and occupations of their Paupers in the places in which they live, without attempting to examine or address any of the Inmates of the Asylum, and were content to *examine* their own Paupers at some other time when separated from the others as at present arranged (although the Committee do not think that the Guardians are entitled to insist upon such a course as a matter of right), the Committee would probably not object to give directions to Mr. Casson to permit an occasional visit of that kind without an order, though the visits of four or five or more persons together are always very undesirable. It will be seen, however, that from the way in which the claim of the Guardians

powers under the 65th section; it appears to me (beyond doubt) that the Committee are *fully authorised* to delay the inspection, &c. of the paupers until the Medical Officer is fetched, who would not only thus have the opportunity provided by the Act of exercising (if needful) the power of refusal vested in him, but also of preventing the Guardians from going (without leave asked) into the Kitchen, Larder, &c., &c., as on a recent occasion.

Appendix (E.) Guardians appears to have been made, they might not be satisfied without having the power of both visiting and also examining (at the same time) their Patients in their respective Wards when mixed with other Patients; and the Committee, though willing to give the utmost facilities for visiting the Asylum and its Inmates, do not think that section 65 will legally bear a construction which might be followed by inconveniences and difficulties as to the preservation of due order in the Asylum, that appear hardly consistent with the intention of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *James H. Gresham,*
Clerk to Visitors.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office, London.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 7 July 1865.

Sir,

The enclosures transmitted with your letter of the 28th ultimo were laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy.

To the arguments put forth in the letter of the 24th of June, addressed to the Secretary of State by the Committee of Visitors of the Hull Borough Asylum, and to the Papers marked (A) and (B) accompanying it, the Commissioners have since given careful consideration, and the result has been very strongly to confirm them in their own view of the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," and in the opinions expressed in their letter to Mr. Waddington of the 10th ult.

The principal objection of the Committee to that view is thus stated:—

"The power in the 65th section is to 'visit and examine any or
" 'every Pauper Lunatic confined in such Asylum,' with a limitation,
" however, that the 'visit or examination is only to extend to the
" 'Paupers chargeable to the Union of the Visiting Guardians,'
" which does not appear consistent with visiting in such a way as
" must of necessity involve a visit to all the Paupers in the Asylum,
" irrespective of the Union they belong to."

In other words, this reasoning is that, as the Guardians cannot see their own Patients in the Wards without also seeing there the Patients belonging to other Unions, a visit in such circumstances, involving of necessity a visit to all the Paupers in the Asylum, ceases to be the visit to the Paupers chargeable to their Union which the language of the Act restricts them to.

But the Commissioners naturally find some difficulty in adopting an argument which would quite as clearly establish that their own visits to the Insane Inmates of a Workhouse are in effect no visits at all, because where the insane are mixed with the other inmates, they are necessarily also visits to the sane.

Another

Another point in the argument is based on a stated experience of the Committee, to which all the experience of the Commissioners is diametrically opposed. "It must be borne in mind," they say, "that the persons of the Paupers are individually unknown to the Guardians and require identification, and even when identified, the difficulties of uninterruptedly conversing with their own Paupers when mixed with many others would be almost, if not quite, insuperable, while the attempt to do so under such circumstances would only produce a general confusion and excitement which past experience has shown to be to the last degree undesirable." Such difficulties, whether of identification, or of carrying on a conversation, without general confusion and excitement, could not possibly exist, the Commissioners are compelled to say, in any well-conducted Asylum.

The Act of Parliament containing the 65th clause contains also other sections, the 63rd and 64th, by which lists of all Pauper Lunatics are bound to be sent from time to time, by the Guardians of the respective Unions to which they are chargeable, to the Asylum Authorities within their district; and the Legislature has been careful further to provide by the 34th section of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act 1862," that the Superintendent of every Asylum shall transmit every half-year to the Guardians of every Union, a statement of the condition of every Pauper Lunatic chargeable to such Union. With such documents at hand, and attendants of ordinary intelligence, no such difficulty of identification as the Hull Committee allege is even conceivable to the Commissioners; and if confusion and excitement are as a matter of course expected in an Asylum upon the entry into any of its Wards of two or three Workhouse Guardians, habitual order and good conduct must in that Asylum have ceased to be the rule.

But the present question is not one of mere difficulties, more or less, but of the intent and meaning of the clause of an Act of Parliament, of which it cannot be said that it is not explicitly worded.

The language of the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act 1853," providing for the visitation of Lunatic Paupers with a view to ascertainment of their condition and accommodation, contrasts in a marked way, it is important to observe, with a clause in the same Act providing for the visitation of Lunatic Paupers with a view to any special inquiry, whether upon individual matters of complaint or questions of settlement. In the latter case, by the 119th section, Guardians are "at all reasonable times to be allowed free access to the Lunatic in the presence of the Medical Attendant;" whereas in the former case, by the 65th section of the same Statute, there is neither restriction as to time, nor as to the presence of the Medical Attendant, to whom it reserves only the power to refuse access to any individual Lunatic whose particular condition might render the visit injurious; and for justification of even such a refusal, the section requires him to give his reasons for it in writing, and also to enter them in the Medical Journal of the Asylum. Beyond this carefully guarded restriction there is no other. The Guardians are not merely to see their Paupers at reasonable times, but at all accessible times. If they cannot go in person they can authorise any Physician,
Surgeon,

Appendix (E.) Surgeon, or Apothecary to go in their name; and to him as to themselves is given the power to go “whenever they see fit between the “hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening,” to visit and examine any or every of their Lunatic Paupers.

In the view of the Commissioners, the meaning and intention of the language thus used was to provide that the visits of the Guardians should be as are the visits of the Commissioners themselves, unannounced and unexpected; that the time for them should be whenever the Guardians “shall see fit;” that no time should be afforded for preparation within the Asylum itself, in contemplation of such visit, but that the Paupers to be seen should be seen in the exact condition in which they are from day to day, and the good or ill of which it is the object of the visit to ascertain.

Entirely opposed to this is the practice of the Hull Borough Asylum. The Committee of Visitors, thinking themselves bound by the terms of the Statute not to allow any Guardians to see any Patients, excepting such as belong to the Parishes they represent, it is the custom of their Superintendent to cause all Patients belonging to a Union to be collected together, for inspection of its Guardians during their visits, in a Ward separate from all the other inmates, where, as the Committee state in their letter, “the Guardians may ascertain their personal appearance and condition, and “have an opportunity of hearing from the Paupers, lunatics though “they are, whatever statements they may wish to make.” That is to say, the Guardians, empowered by the Statute, to visit and examine whenever they see fit between morning and evening, are to find upon their arrival at the Asylum that they are not to examine until others shall see fit; that to the very authorities over whom their visit was to act as a check, has been reserved the power to deprive their visit of all efficacy; that their Paupers are only to be seen as the Medical Officer of the Asylum chooses to present them; that their personal appearance and condition are to be judged of without reference to their daily habitation or their daily companions; and that whether the place in which they pass all their time be the worst Ward or the best, the Guardians having the opportunity afforded them of hearing from the Lunatics whatever statements they may wish to make, have no claim to examine for themselves.

Upon all this the Commissioners have only to remark that it repeals the law; that all the protection which the Legislature intended the Lunatic Paupers to receive by the 65th section, it withdraws; and that “lunatics though they are,” it leaves them to those ordinary and rational means of protecting themselves which call for no special interference from the Legislature.

The Committee of Visitors are able indeed to justify themselves in the view they thus take, by quoting and adopting the language of the Superintendent of their Asylum, but it is not within the experience or recollection of the Commissioners that such opinions are shared by any Superintendent of a well-conducted Asylum, or that the course pursued at Hull has had any imitators.

In the majority of Asylums, it is certain both Visitors and Superintendents are in the habit of taking just pride in recounting the visits made by Guardians under this section; and recording the satisfaction

satisfaction expressed by them at the comforts and accommodation provided in the several Wards for their Poor. As an instance which has most recently occurred, the Commissioners refer the Secretary of State to the report of the Essex County Asylum, issued in the present year; where the Committee of Visitors describe, among other visits, those of the Risbridge, Dunmow, and West Ham Guardians; quote passages from their several reports, and state how readily their Superintendent had afforded these Deputations every assistance in the discharge of their duties.

Upon that part of the letter of the Hull Visitors which relates their dispute with the Sculcoates Guardians respecting the Asylum diet, the Commissioners offer no remark. They retain exactly the opinion expressed in the extract from their entry at the Asylum quoted in their last letter, and they observe with satisfaction that the Visitors, even while maintaining their present construction of the 65th section, appear to have abandoned the belief they at first entertained, that the section empowered them also entirely to refuse to the Guardians all access to their Asylum, "except when the Medical Officer is at home, and able to see them."

Upon the whole case, the Commissioners can only repeat what they stated in their letter of the 10th of June, and again urge upon Secretary Sir George Grey the necessity of interposing his authority to obtain for the Lunatic Paupers of the Sculcoates Union the protection which the Legislature meant to ensure to them.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*, Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

MOUNT STEAD ASYLUM REPORT.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
25 November 1865.

THE investigation at Mount Stead Asylum, ordered at the Board on the 13th inst., and at the Board on the 20th directed to be made by the undersigned, having taken place on Thursday the 23d, when three of the Visitors were present by invitation, we now report the result of the inquiry.

Within little more than two months, in August and in October last, two Patients at this house have committed suicide; Mrs. C., strongly suicidal when admitted, by hanging herself with three of her pocket-handkerchiefs knotted together; and Mr. R. K., who had been received as labouring under acute homicidal mania, by drowning himself in the Wharfe; in which river, three years ago, a Female Patient, named N. H., stated on her admission to have the delusion that she was under the vengeance of God for constant and preternatural sinfulness, had also committed suicide.

The remarks from time to time elicited by these occurrences in the entries of Visitors and Visiting Commissioners, involved generally the consideration of three prominent questions: first, whether they might not have been preventible by an increased staff of capable attendants; second, to what extent the peculiar facilities for escape afforded by the locality could be obviated by any such increase; and third, whether admission into the house of suicidal and acute cases should not be altogether disallowed. To a decision of these questions our present inquiry was mainly directed.

It should be premised as to another Patient, removed from Mount Stead to Cheadle Hospital in January last, and of whose treatment recent complaint had been so forcibly made to the Board by his brother as to render it advisable to include the case among the subjects for inquiry, that having satisfied ourselves, by full examination into the facts, that they did not sufficiently support such inferences as could alone justify the special charges alleged, we think it just to Dr. Smith to say that, in our opinion, beyond the disadvantages incident to every such case in a house of this kind, there was nothing in his treatment of this Patient which calls for censure.

In regard to the other matters of inquiry, and particularly as to the deaths of Mrs. C. and Mr. K., we examined several witnesses, whose evidence appeared to us clearly to establish, as to Mrs. C., that a want of the supervision, as well as of the vigilance that should be unceasing in such a case, had supplied both opportunity and means of suicide; and, as to Mr. K., not only that the exclusive service of an additional attendant during his temporary paroxysm of
terror

terror must have prevented his escape, but that the discovery of it made so immediately must have led, in any less exposed locality, to his almost certain early recapture. At Mount Stead unfortunately, with a wide moor at the back, and in front a steep descent crossed by a railway, entirely unguarded, and ending in a strongly-flowing deep river, facilities for escape are always present; and, to Patients unhappily afflicted with the desire of suicide, ready means to gratify it are obtrusively afforded. Appendix (F.)

It is not in regard to suicidal Patients merely, however, but to the reception of all Patients labouring under acute forms of mania, that the evidence taken by us established the unfitness of the house, by reason of its locality, construction, and general arrangements. Neither the Patient drowned in the Wharfe three years ago, nor the Patient drowned in the same river last month, had been certified on admission as suicidal. The result of our inquiry has convinced us of the necessity of so restricting in future the cases admitted as to exclude those of acute mania and of melancholia with known suicidal propensities; and we are happy to be able to state the entire concurrence of the Visitors present, in the suggestion we make as one result of the investigation: that such application be made to the next Quarter Sessions as may lead to immediate endorsement of this restriction upon Dr. Smith's current license; and to a specification of the same condition upon every future renewal of a license to Mount Stead. But assuming this restriction to be strictly carried out, we had further to consider the question of the sufficiency or otherwise, even under the conditions stated, of the existing staff of attendants and nurses to the requirements of the average number of Patients received at Mount Stead; and in the conclusion at which we arrived on this point also we had the satisfaction of finding that the Visitors perfectly agreed with us.

This is a subject which more frequently than any other has occupied attention in the visits and entries made at Mount Stead during all the years since a license was granted. We should have referred to the various occasions when remarks were made upon it, and to the course taken in consequence from time to time by Dr. Smith, but that the briefest mention of them would occupy too much space; and it will suffice for our purpose to state what the present staff of nurses and attendants practically is, and the grounds on which we think it insufficient.

There are in the house 21 Patients, eight Males and 13 Females; the attendants on the Male side being two, one of whom waits at Dr. Smith's table, where a portion of the Patients dine; while on the Female side, where the Matron acts also as ladies' companion, there is one nurse whose time is exclusively given up to the Patients, a second nurse, who is partially a housemaid, and a helper now temporarily engaged in consequence of a particular case requiring all the attention of the principal nurse. The practical result is, that upon any case in either division requiring more than ordinary personal service, the rest of the Patients are committed to the charge of one attendant or nurse; and that such extra help as may at any time be called in is unavoidably accompanied by a want of the necessary experience, and of that amount of familiarity with the Patients'

Appendix (F.) habits which so materially conduces to their comfort. In the course of the evidence taken by us in the case of Mr. K., it appeared that if for any reason it should be judged necessary to place a Patient to sleep in the Strong Room, it was the custom to leave him unseen by any one from eight o'clock in the evening to eight the following morning, excepting only by such visit from Dr. Smith himself as he might be able to pay up to his own bed-time at 10 o'clock; and considering that there is no class of insane Patients among whom the necessity will not at times arise for such special or exceptional care and attendance, it seems to us indispensable that arrangement be made to provide it for the future at this house, not as casual or extraordinary help, but as part of an experienced staff of nurses, one of whom, in every instance where a Patient is placed to sleep in the Strong Room, should always pass the night in some room adjoining. Taking the present number of Patients as an average, we are of opinion that a permanent attendant should be added on both sides, so as to make the number on either never less than three, whose services should at all necessary times be exclusively available for the Patients.

To our previous suggestion we have to add, therefore, that we regard it as of not inferior importance that Dr. Smith should be at once required to make and to maintain this permanent addition to the attendants and nurses engaged at Mount Stead.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY
during the Year ending 31st December 1865.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford - - -	Amphill - - -	7	6	13
	Bedford - - -	2	7	9
	Woburn - - -	5	7	12
Berks - - -	Abingdon - - -	3	6	9
	Cookham - - -	6	5	11
	Easthampstead - - -	1	2	3
	Faringdon - - -	6	7	13
	Wallingford - - -	4	3	7
	Wantage - - -	4	4	8
	Windsor - - -	9	7	16
	Wokingham - - -	5	4	9
Bucks - - -	Buckingham - - -	1	4	5
	Eton - - -	1	6	7
	Newport Pagnell - - -	2	8	10
Cambridge - - -	Caxton and Arrington - - -	2	2	4
	Chesterton - - -	5	6	11
	Ely - - -	6	10	16
	Linton - - -	1	-	1
	Newmarket - - -	2	3	5
	North Witchford - - -	-	-	-
	Wisbeach - - -	3	5	8
Chester - - -	Birkenhead - - -	1	2	3
	Macclesfield - - -	25	25	50
	Runcorn - - -	3	8	11
	Stockport - - -	48	52	100
	Wirral - - -	1	4	5
Cornwall - - -	St. Germans - - -	6	6	12
	Launceston - - -	4	7	11
	Stratton - - -	1	-	1
Cumberland - - -	Cockermouth - - -	11	12	23
	Penrith - - -	7	5	12
Derby - - -	Ashbourne - - -	3	14	17
	Glossop - - -	2	1	3

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon - - -	Axminster - - -	4	9	13
	Holsworthy - - -	4	-	4
	Honiton - - -	3	1	4
	Okehampton - - -	2	7	9
	Plymouth - - -	25	22	47
	Stoke Damerel - - -	7	15	22
	Tavistock - - -	2	8	10
Dorset - - -	Blandford - - -	3	-	3
	Poole - - -	9	13	22
	Shaftesbury - - -	-	3	3
	Sturminster - - -	1	-	1
Durham - - -	Lanchester - - -	1	3	4
	Sedgefield - - -	2	5	7
	South Shields - - -	2	10	12
	Sunderland - - -	26	35	61
Essex - - -	Billericay - - -	1	2	3
	Colchester - - -	2	8	10
	Dunmow - - -	1	1	2
	Epping - - -	2	7	9
	Ongar - - -	2	2	4
	Orsett - - -	3	3	6
	Rochford - - -	2	8	10
	Saffron Walden - - -	5	9	14
	West Ham (visited twice) - - -	15	21	36
	Witham - - -	1	-	1
Gloucester - - -	Bristol - - -	45	85	130
	Chipping Sodbury - - -	1	9	10
	Clifton - - -	37	58	95
	Stroud - - -	15	26	41
	Tetbury - - -	-	-	-
	Thornbury - - -	1	9	10
Hertford - - -	Bishop Stortford - - -	2	3	5
	Buntingford - - -	1	1	2
	Royston - - -	5	5	10
Huntingdon - - -	Huntingdon - - -	1	-	1
	St. Ives - - -	5	4	9
Kent - - -	Dartford - - -	5	4	9
	Greenwich - - -	45	95	140
	Lewisham - - -	6	5	11
	Maidstone - - -	10	9	19
	Medway - - -	17	23	40
	Sheppey - - -	6	2	8
	Tunbridge - - -	4	11	15

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	44	52	96
	Blackburn - - -	50	62	112
	Bolton - - -	56	57	113
	Bury - - -	64	97	161
	Chorlton - - -	41	48	89
	Lancaster - - -	4	2	6
	Liverpool - - -	26	53	79
	Manchester, Old - - -	12	16	28
	" New - - -	94	135	229
	Oldham - - -	56	65	121
	Prescot - - -	15	10	25
	Preston, at Ribchester -	32	-	32
	Rochdale, at Hollingworth	16	6	22
	" Marland - -	1	6	7
	" Spotland - -	10	14	24
	" Wardleworth	2	7	9
	Salford - - -	42	59	101
	Toxteth Park - - -	14	26	40
	Warrington - - -	10	12	22
	Wigan - - -	37	43	80
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	38	27	65
	Melton Mowbray - - -	3	6	9
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	20	29	49
	Brentford - - -	3	8	11
	Chelsea - - -	11	10	21
	Clerkenwell, St. James's	35	48	83
	Edmonton - - -	6	12	18
	Fulham - - -	10	15	25
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street -	4	-	4
	" Little Chelsea -	-	3	3
	George, St., in-the-East	14	29	43
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury - - -	3	9	12
	Hackney - - -	15	21	36
	Hampstead - - -	-	4	4
	Hendon - - -	2	2	4
	Holborn - - -	4	8	12
	Islington, St. Mary - -	5	1	6
	James, St., Westminster	6	9	15
	Kensington - - -	3	11	14
	London, City of - - -	41	62	103
	London, East - - -	30	51	81
	London, West - - -	7	9	16
	Luke, St., Middlesex -	31	44	75

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex— <i>continued.</i>	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster:			
	Kensington - - -	18	19	37
	Petty France - - -	-	1	1
	Martin, St., in the Fields	3	10	13
	Marylebone, St. - - -	39	58	97
	Mile End, Old Town - - -	35	54	89
	Paddington - - - - -	4	9	13
	Pancras, St. - - - - -	65	158	223
	Poplar - - - - -	3	5	8
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard } " Wapping - }	62	79	141
	Staines - - - - -	4	4	8
	Stepney - - - - -	26	33	59
	Strand, The - - - - -	2	21	23
	Uxbridge - - - - -	3	2	5
	Whitechapel - - - - -	28	53	81
Norfolk - - - - -	Aylsham - - - - -	1	3	4
	Docking - - - - -	2	6	8
	Downham - - - - -	1	1	2
	Erpingham - - - - -	5	-	5
	St. Faith's - - - - -	2	-	2
	Freebridge Lynn - - -	3	1	4
	King's Lynn - - - - -	6	9	15
	Norwich - - - - -	29	36	65
	Swaffham - - - - -	1	3	4
	Tunstead and Happing -	2	-	2
	Yarmouth, Great - - -	18	21	39
Northumberland -	Alnwick - - - - -	2	7	9
	Belford - - - - -	-	1	1
	Bellingham - - - - -	1	1	2
	Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	6	5	11
	Castle Ward - - - - -	5	4	9
	Glendale - - - - -	2	3	5
	Haltwhistle - - - - -	1	6	7
	Hexham - - - - -	5	6	11
	Newcastle on-Tyne - - -	43	34	77
Nottingham - - - -	Basford - - - - -	18	11	29
	Nottingham - - - - -	35	46	81
Oxford - - - - -	Henley - - - - -	7	11	18
Rutland - - - - -	Oakham - - - - -	2	1	3
Somerset - - - - -	Bath - - - - -	42	52	94
	Wincanton - - - - -	2	8	10

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (G.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Southampton - -	Andover - - -	4	10	14	
	Catherington - - -	—	—	—	
	Christchurch - - -	1	6	7	
	Droxford - - -	—	1	1	
	Fareham - - -	4	4	8	
	Fordingbridge - - -	2	2	4	
	Havant - - -	3	7	10	
	Headley - - -	1	1	2	
	Hursley - - -	2	—	2	
	New Forest - - -	3	7	10	
	Petersfield - - -	3	3	6	
	Portsea Island - - -	47	48	95	
	Ringwood - - -	3	4	7	
	Romsey - - -	4	5	9	
	South Stoneham - - -	1	6	7	
	Southampton - - -	11	13	24	
	Stockbridge - - -	4	—	4	
	Whitchurch - - -	1	2	3	
	Wight, Isle of - - -	15	17	32	
	Winchester, New - - -	6	7	13	
Stafford - - -	Alstonefield - - -	—	—	—	
	Stafford - - -	11	9	20	
	Walsall - - -	4	9	13	
	Wolverhampton - - -	37	25	62	
Suffolk - - -	Bury St. Edmunds - - -	2	3	5	
	Ipswich - - -	16	15	31	
	Risbridge - - -	4	3	7	
	Thingoe - - -	—	—	—	
Surrey - - -	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	9	11	20	
	Camberwell, St. Giles -	33	50	83	
	George, St., the Martyr, Mint-street - - -	—	—	—	
	Mitcham - - -	28	46	74	
	Hambleton - - -	2	7	9	
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	42	57	99	
	Newington, St. Mary -	34	21	55	
	Olaves, St. - - -	6	8	14	
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary -	8	5	13	
	Saviour's, St. - - -	5	25	30	
Sussex - - -	Wandsworth and Clapham	6	—	6	
	Arundel - - -	1	2	3	
	Brighton - - -	9	11	20	
	Chailey - - -	4	—	4	
	Chichester - - -	1	1	2	
	Cuckfield - - -	4	5	9	

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Sussex— <i>continued</i>	East Grinstead	8	7	15
	Horsham	6	2	8
	Lewes, Cliffe	2	1	3
	„ All Saints	3	4	7
	Midhurst	3	2	5
	Petworth	1	1	2
	Preston, East	3	6	9
	Sutton	3	3	6
	Uckfield	3	4	7
Warwick	Westhampnett	6	9	15
	Aston	14	11	25
Westmoreland	Birmingham	76	76	152
	West Ward	3	3	6
Wilts	Alderbury	4	1	5
	Chippenham	5	14	19
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	2	2	4
	Highworth and Swindon	1	4	5
	Malmsbury	3	3	6
	Mere	1	5	6
	Tisbury	4	6	10
	Dudley	18	40	58
Worcester	Shipston-on-Stour	6	5	11
	Bridlington	1	2	3
York, East Riding	Driffild	3	7	10
	Kingston-upon-Hull	8	15	23
	Sculcoates	7	13	20
	York	22	35	57
	Helmsley Blackmoor	2	6	8
York, North Riding	Kirkby Moorside	—	2	2
	Malton	2	—	2
	Pickering	—	1	1
	Scarborough	9	8	17
	Whitby	1	3	4
	Bierley, North	24	22	46
	Bradford	24	47	71
York, West Riding	Dewsbury	13	10	23
	Ecclesall Bierlow	6	6	12
	Halifax	50	75	125
	Huddersfield, Huddersfield	15	11	26
	„ Dean House	10	12	22
	Leeds	38	50	88
	Sheffield	39	39	78
	Wetherby	3	3	6

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Cardigan - - -	Aberayron - - -	-	3	3
	Aberystwith - - -	1	-	1
	Cardigan - - -	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - -	Carmarthen - - -	-	4	4
	Llandilo Fawr - - -	-	5	5
	Llandovery - - -	-	-	-
	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	-	2	2
Denbigh - - -	Ruthin - - -	8	7	15
	Wrexham - - -	2	8	10
Flint - - -	Hawarden - - -	2	5	7
	Holywell - - -	5	16	21
Merioneth - - -	Corwen - - -	-	5	5
TOTAL - - -		2,819	3,836	6,655

Workhouses visited - - 259

Appendix (H.)Appendix (H.)EXTRACTS FROM COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS OF WORKHOUSE
VISITATIONS.

CITY OF LONDON UNION WORKHOUSE.

9 March 1865.

THERE are now 103 Inmates classed as Imbecile or Insane. I found them at my visit to-day tranquil, and in every respect in a satisfactory state. They were in fair bodily health, suitably clad, and clean in person.

Many of them are occupied in household and other work. They are all placed on No. 2, or full diet, and the sick and feeble are liberally supplied with extra nourishment. They are regularly conducted beyond the Workhouse premises for the benefit of outdoor exercise. In fact, everything seems to be done to promote their well-being and comfort, and the result is that, as respects their general condition and the low rate of mortality, the Inmates of this Workhouse contrast very favourably with those in other Metropolitan Workhouses.

I found the spacious cheerful rooms in a clean and orderly state. They were well furnished and rendered attractive by pictures, plants, and other objects of interest. Good fires were burning both in the Day-rooms and Dormitories.

The bedding was ample, clean, and of good quality. I was glad to observe an under blanket on each bed.

The gardens are tastefully laid out and kept in excellent order. A new skittle ground has been lately constructed in the men's garden.

The Patients are well supplied with cheerful books, a catalogue of which is placed in the Wards, and bagatelle boards as well as other means of amusement are provided.

A very accurate record is kept of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, as well as other particulars respecting each case.

The Visiting Committee make frequent and careful inspection of the Wards, and fully record the result of their inspection. They evidently perform their duty most assiduously, and hence the very satisfactory condition of the Inmates.

I was accompanied in my visit by the Medical Officer, Mr. Buncombe, who I was glad to find was well acquainted with the particulars respecting each case.

I regret to find that when Patients are removed hence to an Asylum, they are conducted to Guildhall for the purpose of obtaining an order of a magistrate; they are not, however, examined in the open Police Court.

CAMBERWELL UNION WORKHOUSE.

Appendix (II.)

25 January 1865.

THERE are to-day in this Workhouse 83 inmates classed as of unsound mind, of whom 33 are Males, and 50 are Females; four of the latter and three of the former being with the ordinary Inmates, and all the rest in Wards specially appropriated to them.

The various rooms in those wards have been cleaned and tinted in colours since the last visit, with much advantage in respect of cheerfulness. The amount of accommodation has also been increased; and the other conditions stated, after the special visit by two Commissioners on the 26th of last May, as necessary to a consent from the Lunacy Board to any proposed arrangement under the 8th section, appear to have been fully complied with. The number of beds in the Dormitories has been reduced so as to increase the cubical space for each Patient; and careful records of all the cases are kept by the Medical Officer, including the substance of reports made to him regularly by the paid Attendants, and presenting the leading points of a Case Book and a Medical Journal as kept in Asylums. The defect arising from the want of space in the Airing Courts, still in a marked degree exists; but the arrangements for regular outdoor exercise, thrice a week, comprise more than half the inmates of each Ward, and I am assured that the garden is freely made accessible for the same purpose to all the Inmates.

Each paid Attendant has now a paid Assistant, with help from ordinary Inmates; and an attempt has been made to introduce mat-making, which though not hitherto very successful, will I am assured be persevered with, and carried out as far as possible. Other endeavours will also be made to employ the Male Patients, some of whom now work in the garden. Of the Females, more than 20 are reported to employ themselves in various ways.

The personal condition of the Inmates of both Wards, I found to be on the whole satisfactory. At the time of my visit they were free from excitement, clean, and fairly clothed. They presented every indication of being kindly treated, and of having their wants properly attended to. The beds were clean, and the rooms well ventilated. It struck me, however, that notwithstanding the number of paralysed and infirm, the numbers in bed were unnecessarily large, and that two or three of them might with advantage have been dressed and in the Day-room. The Attendants should be cautioned not to suffer any of the Patients in ordinarily good health to indulge themselves in this way.

I would recommend also that the corridor attached to each Ward should be warmed, and have matting laid down in it, whereby both would be made available at this season, for exercise, &c. in rainy weather.

Although, among the Inmates of these Wards, there is an unusual number of cases of the kind ordinarily found in Asylums, it does not appear that there are any who may not properly be retained here, with the care and attention they receive. But I have requested that the notice of the Medical Officer may be specially given to a girl recently admitted (S. H.), who will probably require removal.

Restraint

Appendix (H.) Restraint is said to be now never used, and none of the present Inmates have been placed at any time in the Seclusion-room.

This visit has given me a very favourable impression of the personal interest taken by the Guardians of this Workhouse in the Inmates of their Lunatic Wards. The desire to contribute to their comfort and proper treatment is manifest; and the clerk to the Guardians, who accompanied me in my visit, seemed to be well acquainted with every case.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR WORKHOUSE (EAGLE HOUSE,
MITCHAM).

14 October 1865.

THERE are to-day in Eagle House, which is appropriated for the reception of the Paupers of unsound mind chargeable to the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, 74 of that class, viz., 28 of the Male and 46 of the Female class. I saw and examined them all. No one was excited; all were remarkably quiet and orderly. The Women were well dressed, and neat and tidy in personal appearance. A great number of the Men having been engaged on the land were necessarily less clean, but considering the work they had been employed in they were in a satisfactory state as regards their clothes; the remainder were suitably dressed, and appeared to be well attended to. The health of the Inmates on the whole seemed to be good; a few are in feeble health, but only one Woman was in bed.

I saw and tasted the dinner, which consisted of boiled beef and potatoes, and found them good. Since the last visit the Lunatics have had once a week the meat roasted.

With regard to employment, I learnt that 18 of the Men are occupied every day on the land, which is 36 acres in extent, three are employed in housework, one assists in the laundry, and several are engaged in picking flock. There are not so many of the Women employed: seven work, regularly in the Laundry, about eight do needlework, and about eight or nine are employed in the house work.

I inspected the rooms, and found them very clean and well ventilated. The beds in the rooms occupied by those who soil them were all clean and free from bad smells. I noticed in the Day-room several periodicals of the illustrated class, and was informed that there are always six of these in circulation, and also three newspapers.

During the summer Mr. Budd, the Superintendent, has taken out every evening the Male Patients to the Lower Green, where there was cricket; and Mrs. Budd has taken the Female Lunatics for walks in the neighbourhood; and the Master has sent a band of musicians once a week to Eagle House, and the Inmates have had a dance.

BATH WORKHOUSE.

28 July 1865.

WE found five of the Men occupied in making mats. They have all been taught by the assistant attendant, and make mats not only for

for the supply of the house, but also for sale. About 12 of the Males Appendix (H.)
are occupied in gardening or in domestic work. About 13 Women
on an average are employed in needlework. They make and repair
all their own clothing, and 12 of the Females are also employed in
domestic work.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards walk out in parties, accompa-
nied by an attendant or a nurse twice or three times a week.

About 18 of the Women and 13 of the Men attend Divine service
in the detached Chapel. The friends of the Patients are allowed to
visit them twice a week.

We examined the beds of those who soil them, and found them
clean; great care seems to be taken in correcting the tendency in
the Patients to wet or soil their beds. On the Male side there is
now no Patient who does so; but on the Female side there are six or
eight.

The Wards, as regards cleanliness and ventilation, were in a satis-
factory state.

We observed in the Female Day-room several workboxes and
four small tables, which have been added since the last visit. We
observed bagatelle-boards, drafts, and dominoes in the Wards, as
well as a good many periodicals.

We examined the journals of the Head Attendant and Head Nurse
of the Lunatic Wards, which appear to be well kept. The records of
seclusion show that nine Women have been secluded for short periods
since the visit of last year; but there is no record of a Male Patient
having been secluded. Restraint is never used.

The dietary is good; meat is given at dinner every day; and for
breakfast and supper, tea and bread and butter; but beer does not
form part of the dietary.

The quiet and order observed in these Wards to-day, and the
absence of complaints, are evidence that the Patients are kindly
treated, and that efforts are made to occupy them, we are satisfied.
We continue to recommend that the attendants should be instructed
to induce more of the Patients to occupy themselves in useful
employments, as tailors and shoemakers, &c.

TOXTETH PARK WORKHOUSE.

23 February 1866.

WE have seen 12 Males and 25 Females in this Workhouse who
are of unsound mind. They were clean, and well clothed, generally
in good bodily health, and appear to be well cared for. None of the
present number are ever restrained or secluded, and they are stated
to be quiet and orderly, and we did not notice any whose removal to
the Asylum seemed to be called for. The Lunatic Wards were in
very good order, and the beds clean and properly supplied with
blankets. For some time these Patients have not been out for walks
on account of the weather, but we are assured that when it is suit-
able they are frequently taken out into the adjoining country. The
ordinary diet is liberal, and a considerable number of the weak-
minded Inmates have extras of various kinds.

Appendix (H.)

CHORLTON ON MEDLOCK WORKHOUSE.

3 March 1866.

THERE are now 42 Males and 41 Females classed as of unsound mind in this Workhouse, all, with the exception of one Female, being in the Lunatic Wards.

I found the Patients very well-clothed, clean and neat in person, and free from excitement; six Males and two Females were in bed; but the general health is good.

The Men continue to be employed in picking oakum, and a few in mat-making, but none at present work on the land, and I repeat the suggestion formerly made, that as many as possible should be employed in this way. The supply of books and in-door games seems to be fair, and a dance is held once a week in the Women's Day-room, at which about half the Men are present. More out-door games for both sexes might be advantageously supplied. In fine weather such Patients as are able are sent out for walks once a week, and also attend Chapel on Sundays. More frequent walking parties would be desirable.

Both Day-rooms and Dormitories were cheerful and in excellent order, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. The beds are rather close in the Dormitories, and there is great want of a small room in which dying Patients, or more serious cases of illness, could be placed. There is also a great want (more especially on the Female side) of a lavatory or range of basins in the Dormitories for the use of Patients who are unable to go to the lavatories across the yards.

The diet is liberal, consisting of four ounces of beef daily, with rice, or vegetables, and bread. It would, however, be greatly improved if the meat could be baked once or twice a week, and if mutton or pork could be occasionally allowed in the place of beef. I heard no complaints from the Patients, and there is evidently every disposition on the part of the Guardians and Medical and other Officers to treat this class with proper consideration and care.

SALFORD WORKHOUSE.

3 March 1866.

AT my visit to-day, I found 117 Persons in the House, classed as Insane; 51 Males and 66 Females; 59 of the latter, and 45 of the former being in the Wards specially built for them, while the rest were in the House or among the children in the Schools.

Generally, I found the Lunatic Inmates of both sexes quiet, properly clothed (the Women have woollen bedgowns and linsey skirts), and such as may with propriety be detained here, with the two exceptions named. Notwithstanding the many epileptics of both sexes, a considerable amount of work is done in both Wards; and the health generally is said to be good; but I noticed several who were pale and sickly-looking, especially among the Women.

In connection with this my attention was drawn to the diet. The dinner to-day was a compound of rice, which had certainly no nutritious

tious qualities to compensate for the absence of everything agreeable about it; and the potato hash, which is given on two other days, and as to which I made as minute inquiry as I could, appears to have very little else in it but potato. On two other days, there is pea-soup; and solid meat (four ounces for each person, and always boiled) is only given twice in the week. I am distinctly of opinion that this is not a sufficient diet for the Insane class, especially when the quantity of work done in these Wards is taken into account; and though the Medical Officer does his best to correct the deficiency by placing an unusual number in both Wards on the full or sick diet, I submit it as matter for urgent consideration by the Guardians, whether the general scale of diet should not be raised, the potato hash greatly strenghtened, and another meat dinner, roasted or baked, substituted for the unsavoury rice compound now given.

The additional accommodation, as to which I had an interview with the Guardians two years ago, has since been completed upon the plan then recommended; and, when the rooms are properly furnished, they will be suitable for this class, and very comfortable. Both the principal Day-rooms, and especially the Women's, require couches and easy seats for the epileptics, small work-tables, valances for the windows, and other slight additions to the cheerfulness and comfort, which I am assured will very shortly be provided.

The beds throughout were in proper order, and the substitution of coir mattresses for straw, which continues to be in progress, is a great improvement. Each Ward has two paid officers, of which one has the night supervision; and this appears to be effectively carried out. The arrangements for out-door walks are also continued; and the Men's skittle-ground, which had been broken up by the new buildings, will be again laid out and covered with asphalte before the summer months.

NEW MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE, CRUMPSALL.

26 February 1836.

IN the Lunatic Wards of this Workhouse at our visit to-day, we found 241 persons classed as epileptic or insane, the Males being 102 and the Females 139. Since the visit of the 8th of March last year, the admissions, discharges, and deaths, have been (in the Ward for Males) 49, 25, and 12; and, in that for Females, 40, 27, and 8.

We have to report very favourably of the condition of both Wards. The Men were well clothed, and their persons properly attended to; and the recent substitution of woollen for cotton in the clothing of the Women has added greatly to their warmth and comfort. Considering the large numbers of epileptic and infirm, the personal state of the Patients generally presented satisfactory evidence of the continued care they receive; and the resident Medical Officer, Dr. Clarke, appears to be zealous and unremitting in his visits to the Wards. They have the advantage also, on both sides, of excellent paid officers, who take a manifest interest in the discharge of their duties.

The condition of the bedding was throughout very good; and the

Appendix (H.)

efficiency of the night superintendence is shown by the reduction in the number of wet beds. The night before our visit, the returns were only six on the Female side, where there are from 60 to 70 epileptics, and three among the men. The sick rooms have, in some points, been improved, and the use of woollen flock is now more general.

When it is found practicable to provide, by means of workshops, for employment of such of the men as can work at trades, and when a portion of the women can be put to washing and laundry work, there can be no doubt that the result will justify any outlay incurred. The suggestions made on this important subject have been meanwhile not overlooked. A party of 11 men are now taken regularly to work on the land; we met them as we arrived. About 30 pick flock in the Ward, and there are six or eight who make brushes and door-mats; several dozens of the former, and more than 160 of the latter having been made and sold during the last 18 months. In like manner, and to a greater degree, the Women's labour is rendered profitable. They work for the warehouses, supplying from 70 to 90 shirts a week, for which payment is regularly made.

There have been some additions to the in-door amusements of the Patients of both Wards by means of readings and dances, games of cards, and occasional glee singing; and about once every two or three months as many as 170 of both sexes are assembled at the dancing. In the second week of January there was what was called "a dress ball." The out-door amusement or recreation, however, is necessarily much limited by the comparatively confined space of the Airing Courts, more especially on the Men's side, where such as there is can only be made very partially available by reason of the unevenness of the ground; and we submit it as matter for consideration by the Guardians whether these Courts should not be enlarged. If a portion of the adjoining land could be taken in, the benefit to the Inmates would be very great. The opportunities of getting beyond the grounds are necessarily very restricted, and available, even in summer, to but a small proportion of the Inmates.

The school classes are continued, from 16 to 18 on each side attending them, with apparently good effect. Proper books are supplied, and great help rendered by the more intelligent of the Inmates.

Adverting, in conclusion, to other matters which have been the subject of remark in former entries, we have to state that, while the Day Rooms generally to-day were clean and cheerful, we observed still a deficiency of chairs on the Men's side, and have to suggest that pieces of matting should be put down by the fire-places in both Wards; that the lavatories and bath-rooms were in good order, but the same water is used for too many Patients, and we have desired that it should not be used on either side for more than two; that sun-shades have been procured, and will now be placed in the Courts; that no restraint is ever employed, and the padded rooms have not been used since the last visit; and that, every Tuesday, the meat for dinner is now roasted, a change which is said to be much relished in both Wards.

All

All the Patients of both sexes we saw at our visit, excepting six men, who had gone out on leave for the day to see their friends. This permission is given regularly, from time to time, by authority of the Medical Officer, to Patients who can be trusted to go out unattended, and it has operated very beneficially as an inducement to good conduct in the Wards.

WHITECHAPEL WORKHOUSE.

29 July 1865.

THE Male Imbecile Ward, in respect to which, as I was informed, no improvement is contemplated, cannot be too strongly condemned as a residence for the insane. The day-room is confined and cheerless. The dormitory containing 12 beds is overcrowded. The only place for washing in-doors is a dark cellar in the basement, approached by a long flight of steps.

The small wedge-shaped airing court is bounded by lofty buildings on the two longer opposite sides, and is cheerless in the extreme. The erection of a wing, five or six storeys in height, which will constitute the male infirmary, has had the effect of still further intercepting light and air from this wretched court, to which the adjoining new dead house and *post-mortem* room will be in most objectionable proximity. The male lunatics and imbeciles, inmates of the ward by day, are at present 16 in number, of whom four sleep out of the Ward. They are under the immediate charge of a paid Attendant, who appeared to me to have no sufficient experience or qualifications for the post. He knew little or nothing about the Patients, even of the two reported for removal to the Asylum.

J. B. is in a state of melancholia, with probably softening of the brain. G. S., who was once at Colney Hatch, is decidedly insane, and not a proper person to be retained in a workhouse, more especially in such a ward as this.

No arrangement has been made for the out-door exercise of the Male imbeciles, who never go beyond their yard.

BRADFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

17 February 1865.

I HAVE this day examined all the insane and idiotic Inmates of the Bradford Workhouse. There are 24 Men and 47 Women. Of these, 11 Men and 15 Women sleep in the Lunatic Wards, the rest are at night placed in the main building with the ordinary inmates; but, during the day time, as many as 37 Women occupy the two day-rooms in the Lunatic Wards. These rooms are overcrowded, and the Women's sleeping-room contains two beds more than should be placed in it. The crowding will, I am told, be remedied, when the new Infirmary now in course of construction is completed, as the whole of the present Infirmary will then be appropriated to the use of lunatics and imbeciles. The new building adjoins the exist-

Appendix (H.) ing wards, partly enclosing one of the yards, and will, I think, be found to impede the free circulation of air in this department.

I found the rooms clean, but bare, and quite wanting in means for occupation and amusement. A scanty and precarious supply of newspapers is obtained from boxes placed at the railway stations; but I could see no books, except one or two old Bibles, and there were no games of any description. The only occupation for the Men is picking the cocoa-fibre of their beds.

There are no towels in the lavatories; and on the Men's side, one comb, kept by the Attendant, serves for all the patients; there are no hair brushes. The water-closet attached to the Men's dormitory is out of order, and has been so for some time, and the dormitory greatly needs whitewashing. The hot-water tap in the bath-room is not protected as it should be to prevent accidents, and the key of the shower-bath is in possession of the Attendants.

The beds and bedding were clean, but the beds all require an additional blanket, as at present there are only two above, both very thin, with an equally thin coverlet; a quantity quite insufficient during the severe weather for the Patients who occupy these wards.

A separate list is kept of the insane inmates. This list shows the date of admission and discharge, and the number of Patients who receive extras. It ought also to show the Patients who have been placed under mechanical restraint, and the form of mental disease of each patient, but these parts of the return are left entirely blank.

All the imbeciles are stated to receive a better dietary than is given to ordinary inmates. They have for dinner roast meat on two days of the week, boiled meat on two days, milk porridge on one day, and rice milk on two days. For breakfast and supper they have tea and six ounces of bread and butter. No beer or stimulants are given unless specially ordered by the Medical Officer. At the present time five men and seven women are getting either wine, beer, or spirits.

The building operations, and the late inclement weather have prevented the Patients from taking much exercise out of doors, but I was assured that, as a rule, all are taken for walks round the boundary of the land belonging to the Workhouse.

With reference to the remarks contained in Mr. Gaskell's last report I find—

1. That the two Patients recommended for removal were sent to the Asylum without delay.

2. No night attendant has been appointed, but a paid nurse (the wife of the male attendant) has been engaged. As she sleeps with her husband in the male ward the patients are still without proper supervision during the night time.

3. The bedding is now quite clean.

4. The clothes are no longer removed to prevent escape.

5. A separate room has been provided for itch Patients.

6. Bottles of medicine are not now left in the wards.

7. The

7. The instruments of restraint have not been removed from Appendix (H.) the custody of the attendants.

8. Roast meat is given on two days of the week.

With reference to the instruments of restraint I have to report that I found a pair of wrist straps united by a short chain in the Women's ward, and it appeared, on inquiry, that these straps are placed on the arms of a girl, named A. H., from time to time, to prevent her from tearing her clothes. I learnt also that a woman, named E. L., who is epileptic, and at the period of her attacks very violent, is at such times placed in a straight waistcoat, which is also in the custody of the attendants. The woman, L., had worn the straight jacket on the Thursday preceding my visit. There is no record of these cases of restraint, although the register professes to record them, and it is evident that restraint may at any time be imposed by the attendants at their own discretion. I think if the two Patients above named cannot be managed without restraint they should be sent to the Asylum.

There is a man named J. P., whose case should be closely watched by the Medical Officer, as there is reason to think that he is afflicted with homicidal mania.

The general condition of the insane paupers in this workhouse is improved since the last visit; but they are still very far from being under proper care and treatment; and it is to be hoped that when the new wards are opened the further improvement, so much needed, will at once be effected.

BASFORD WORKHOUSE.

16 November 1864.

WE have seen 17 inmates of each sex in this Workhouse who are of unsound mind. They are mixed with the ordinary inmates, and are all reported to be quiet and harmless. They were fairly clothed, and many of them are usefully employed. Several of them were in feeble bodily health, and confined to bed; some other helpless and epileptic cases appear also to be constantly kept in bed, chiefly in consequence of the want of proper persons to take charge of them, and suitable chairs for their use. There are still only two blankets to each bed, and the beds and pillows are of straw, even for sick and bedridden inmates. In two instances we found Patients lying on beds which were wet and dirty, and the pauper nurse in charge of the ward stated that he was unable to obtain a proper supply of beds to enable him to change them as he would wish. One man (W. L.) who was bedridden, and apparently in a sinking state, was lying on a bed saturated with urine, and with neither sheet nor blanket under him.

Several of the sick inmates complained to us of being unable to obtain proper attention from the Medical Officer. As Mr. C., one of the guardians, who accompanied us round the house, heard these complaints, he will doubtless see that this matter is inquired into.

The rooms continue to be much crowded, and several of the sick

Appendix (H.) wards were close and offensive. The women's dormitory, No. 17, in which 26 adults, besides several children are placed to sleep, should at once be thinned. The furniture of the day-rooms, with few exceptions, consists of benches without backs, and the stone floors are unprotected by matting. The provisions for personal cleanliness are most defective, and the women appear to wash themselves in a bucket (or, as one woman told us, in a chamber utensil) in a damp lavatory at the bottom of the stairs. The men wash at a stone trough in a shed in the yard.

It is right to call the attention of the Poor Law Board to the fact that the condition of this workhouse has been brought under the notice of the guardians on frequent occasions, and that in their correspondence with the Board during the present year they stated, in two separate letters, that they were of opinion that "every necessary care and attention" was bestowed upon the insane class, and that the bedding was ample. Our present visit has, on the other hand, convinced us that former reports as to the condition of the insane inmates of this workhouse were in all points correct; and we are of opinion that until efficient paid supervision is provided, and more liberal accommodation of every kind, the detention here of any inmates of this class, but especially of such as are feeble, and at all troublesome, is improper and unjustifiable.

11 August 1865.

The beds were clean, but straw or chaff is still used, even for the sick and bedridden inmates. On the female side a wooden trough has been placed in the lavatory for the inmates to wash in, but no improvement has been made in that for the men, which is still very inadequate and uncomfortable. There is only one inconvenient bath at the entrance to the workhouse, and we think it very desirable that more regular bathing should be employed for the weak-minded inmates of both sexes.

The house has generally been painted and coloured, but no additions appear to have been made to the furniture in the day-rooms, and the stone floors are still unprovided with matting. No responsible paid nurse has yet been appointed.

The ventilation of many of the rooms, and especially of the sick wards, was very defective, and in several instances the dormitories were overcrowded. In one of the male dormitories, containing 20 beds, there does not appear to be more than 270 cubical feet to each Patient, and in the adjoining room, containing 25 beds, there is little more than 330.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Guardians as to the fitness of this workhouse for ordinary paupers, we still think that those of unsound mind are placed under more than usually unfavourable circumstances, and we see little hope of their condition being improved until better accommodation is provided for them, and responsible nurses are supplied.

NORWICH WORKHOUSE.

25 August 1865.

It is objectionable that there should be no variety in the description of clothing supplied, and the course lately taken by order of the ex-Master and Matron (Mr. and Mrs. Wells), of printing in large letters the word "Imbecile," several times upon the most prominent parts, not only of each scrap of bed linen, but of nearly all the under and upper clothing worn by both Women and Men, calls, in our opinion, for the gravest disapproval. The object desired was attainable without this exaggerated repetition and exposure of the word everywhere; and if it cannot be removed from those articles of outer clothing where it is prominently visible when they walk out, these portions of dress should be disused altogether. The Female Superintendent informed us that many of the Women had objected to walk out at all since this very improper disfigurement of their dress, involving needless advertisement of their condition.

Appendix (H.)

We have in conclusion to state the concern and surprise with which we learnt at this visit that for the last week or two, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Medical Officer to comply with the Regulations of the House by entering in his book weekly the several names of the occupants of these Wards, the ordinary diet, comprising only two Meat Dinners weekly, had been substituted for the daily Meat Dinners, which the Patients had had served to them since more than a year ago. We were, however, assured, that this dispute being now settled by the Medical Officer's resignation, the extra diet will be immediately resumed; and we recommend that the Meat given be occasionally roasted or baked as well as boiled.

BRISTOL WORKHOUSE.

THERE are, however, defective arrangements in the House itself, and much that is not compatible with proper treatment and comfort of inmates of unsound mind. The bare unplastered walls everywhere, which it is obviously impossible at any time to keep even clean, are a great disadvantage, and we cannot too strongly suggest that these should as soon as possible be plastered and papered. In the Day-rooms of both divisions there is an almost entire absence of furniture; more chairs and tables, easy seats or sofas for the Epileptics, and some small matters of ornament, being urgently required, and the large unsightly fireguards being wholly unnecessary. Still more objectionable are the iron guards or bars lately placed to all the Dormitory Windows in both Wards, and which appear to have been brought from St. Peter's Hospital, and put up here because of the recent escape of one of the Inmates, since removed to the Borough Asylum. No Patients should be kept in a Workhouse who require, in the opinion of its Medical Officer, or other authorities, such provision to be made for their safety; and not only the

Appendix (H.) bars, but such of the present inmates as are supposed to need them, should, as soon as possible, be taken away.

We have further to remark that there are too many Beds in the Sick-rooms of both divisions, where the ventilation does not seem to be very good, and, generally, we thought the Dormitories overcrowded. We recommend such re-arrangement, therefore, as will admit, in every case, of at least 500 cubic feet to each Patient. We think it very necessary also that the Dormitory for Female Epileptics which is now at the top of the building should be changed to a room on the ground-floor near the Day-room, which we pointed out. And on the Male side it is very desirable that the small room at the end of the upper corridor should be appropriated, according to its evident original intention, as a Sleeping-room for the head Male Attendant; communication being made into the adjoining Dormitory by means of window or door.

The Airing Yard used by these Epileptics is inconveniently small; and it would be an advantage if the division-wall were removed and palisades substituted. Generally, the Airing Yards require more attention. The walks should be gravelled and rolled, creepers planted against the walls, and more seats placed. We observed also that on both sides the washing arrangements were very imperfect; but we were assured that the recommendations made by us in this respect would, without delay, be carried into effect.

The numbers who are taken out daily for walks to some distance beyond the house appear to be at present about 13 for the Male division, and from 16 to 19 Females. But this leaves large numbers on both sides who never quit the Airing Courts, which it is the more necessary to keep in a good state. Some easy employment might also, we think, both in-doors, as at basket or mat-making, and in the garden, be found for the Men; and we remark, with satisfaction, that a tailor attendant has been engaged in the hope of being able to teach the trade to a few.

On the other hand, we saw with a very different feeling the two padded rooms which are now in course of construction. In the first place, they ought not to be, and are not, necessary; and in the next, if they were, they are in such a position, adjoining each other, as to be quite unfit for use at the same time, as appears to be intended, for a Male and Female Patient. From the facility so afforded for communication with each other the most serious inconveniences would arise. We recommend that the space proposed for this purpose be otherwise applied.

BRIGHTON WORKHOUSE.

29 May 1865.

I DESIRE to draw special attention to all the circumstances of the case of A. M., who was brought from the Lewes Gaol a few days ago, and admitted into the Workhouse on account of Insanity by order of Mr. Samuel Thorncroft, Assistant Overseer, through Mr. W. B. Smith, who, on this occasion, acted for him.

I found this woman in fair bodily health and suitably dressed.
Her

Her left arm had been amputated near the shoulder joint in consequence of an accident in a cotton mill. Appendix (H.)

She said that she was born at Preston, in Lancashire; that her parents were both dead, and that her brothers and sisters had emigrated to Australia. After the loss of her arm she endeavoured to maintain herself by hawking light articles of dress for sale in the rural districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Having earned about 3*l.* she set out from Preston for London about a year ago, and made her way to the metropolis, where her money soon becoming exhausted she drifted down to Brighton about six months ago, and has since begged for her subsistence, and for so doing has been sent to prison no less than seven times. On the last occasion she was committed for a month, but was kept in gaol a fortnight beyond the time when she ought to have been discharged.

Her delusions are very various and very manifest. She thinks that she has 50*l.* in her possession, and that men follow her to obtain it; that she is pursued by enemies, and has chloroform given to her by men who want her fortune; that the bread has been adulterated to prevent her becoming pregnant.

I made an entry in the Visitors' book, recommending the removal of this woman to the Asylum.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, during the year 1865.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum January 1st 186	-	-	-			
Admitted for the first time during the year - - - -						
Re-admitted during the year -						
Total under care during the year	-	-	-			
Discharged or removed—						
Recovered - - - -						
Relieved - - - -						
Not improved - - - -						
Died - - - -						
Total discharged and died during the year	-	-	-			
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December 1865 (in-} clusive of absent on trial—males and females) - }						
Average numbers resident during the year	-	-	-			

TABLE II.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31, 1865.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Persons admitted during the period of years -						
Re-admissions „ - - - -						
Total of cases admitted - - - -						
Discharged or removed—						
Recovered - - - -						
Relieved - - - -						
Not improved - - - -						
Died - - - -						
Total discharged and died during the years -						
Remaining, 31st December 1865 - - - -						
Average numbers resident during the years -						

TABLE III.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS; with the mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per Cent. of the Admissions, for each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

[illegible]

Appendix (I.)

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the ANNUAL ADMISSIONS since the opening of the Asylum, with the DISCHARGES and DEATHS, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on the 31st December 1865.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Discharged and Died in 1865.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December 1865.		
	New Cases.		Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Males.	Fem.	Total.
	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.						
1859 -																														
1860 -																														
1861 -																														
1862 -																														
1863 -																														
1864 -																														
1865 -																														
TOTAL																														

SUMMARY of the Total Admissions, 1859-65.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Per-centage of Cases Recovered	-	-	-			
Relieved	-	-	-			
Not Improved	-	-	-			
Dead	-	-	-			
Remaining	-	-	-			

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of DEATH during the Year.

Causes of Death.*	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE :			
Apoplexy and Paralysis - - - - -			
Epilepsy and Convulsions - - - - -			
General Paralysis - - - - -			
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion or decay - - - - -			
Inflammation and other diseases of the Brain, softening, tumours, &c.			
THORACIC DISEASE :			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ, and Bronchi - - - - -			
Pulmonary Consumption - - - - -			
Disease of the Heart, &c. - - - - -			
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :			
Inflammation of the Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum - - - - -			
Dysentery and Diarrhoea - - - - -			
Fever - - - - -			
Erysipelas - - - - -			
Cancer - - - - -			
General Debility and Old Age - - - - -			
Suicide and Accidents - - - - -			
TOTAL - - -			

* Add in foot-note the number ascertained by post-mortem examination.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged RECOVERED, and in those who have DIED during the Year.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month - - - - -						
From 1 to 3 months - - - - -						
" 3 " 6 " - - - - -						
" 6 " 9 " - - - - -						
" 9 " 12 " - - - - -						
" 1 " 2 years - - - - -						
" 2 " 3 " - - - - -						
" 3 " 5 " - - - - -						
" 5 " 7 " - - - - -						
" 7 " 10 " - - - - -						
" 10 " 12 " - - - - -						
" 12 " 15 " - - - - -						
" 15 " 20 " - - - - -						
" 20 " 30 " - - - - -						
" 30 " 40 " - - - - -						
TOTAL - - -						

Appendix (K.)
—Appendix (K.)
—

IRREGULARITY in NOTICES of ADMISSION.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
3 May 1865.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have reason to believe that the copies of documents on the admission of Patients which are forwarded to their Office differ frequently, some in very minute particulars, others in more important respects, from the originals.

The Commissioners cannot too strongly impress upon Superintendents of Asylums, Proprietors of Licensed Houses, and other persons concerned in the copying and transmission of such documents, that the law requires that the copies should be in every point, even to the smallest and apparently unimportant errors of orthography, exact transcripts or fac-similes of the originals, and that unless this be strictly complied with, the copies cease to have any value.

It is absolutely necessary that these documents should be forwarded within the time prescribed by law. Any amendment which it is found impossible to make within this period must be made, subsequently, within the 14 days limited by law for such amendment.

All alterations in the original certificates, unless by the certifying Medical Men, invalidate them; and the initials of the latter must be placed to every change or addition made.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. Spring Rice, Secretary.



